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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

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VOL. IV. NEW YORK, JANUARY 16, 1918 No. 19

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17 Battery Place TRADE B MARK New York, N. Y.

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PROPOSED BRITISH TRADEMARK LAW

American manufacturers are alarmed over a bill in the British Parliament providing that if the owner of a trademark so uses it as to lead the public to regard it as the name of an article it shall be removed from the register of trademarks. It is understood that British manufacturers are taking steps to oppose the bill, but should it be passed American articles which have been popularized through name trademarks might be subjected to imitation under the same name. The American consul general in London has been requested to look into the matter, and if the situation is as serious as reported, manufacturers will ask the State Department to take up the question of protecting American interests.

The provision of the British bill is in substance that when a trademark becomes so wellknown that the public use it as a common name the trademark shall become public property. This result is made to depend solely upon the action of the public over whom the trademark owner has no control. The proprietor of the trademark is given a period of four years in which to induce the public to change its habits, but experience has shown the futility of attempting to accomplish a change in the use of words by the public. The result may be the confiscation and dedication to the public in Great Britain of the most valuable American trademarks.

THE PASSING OF THE "GRAPHITE METHOD"

That delightfully simple way of making vast profits in the chemical industry by means of the "graphite method," a well-sharpened lead pencil and a liberal supply of scratch paper, is being replaced by more practical processes based on definite knowledge of market conditions and technical problems. Not only are fewer half-baked chemical projects started, but many of these concerns are discontinuing operations or being absorbed by other companies.

The experience of an astute corporation lawyer in the field of industrial chemistry is typical of the really fancy speculation that investors in this field have indulged in and also shows the trend of the industry now and for the future. This man was induced to invest something over a hundred thousand dollars in a plant to make a certain fine chemical by a well known process, that, although it effected certain savings, was discarded by practical chemists because of the comparatively costly apparatus it demanded and the many crude products it required. This keen lawyer knew nothing of this and he erected buildings and installed this elaborate chemical machinery only to discover that two of his

crude materials could not be obtained. The buildings have recently been sold to a manufacturer not in the chemical field at all, and the expensive apparatus rented out on a royalty basis to a chemical company who was able to transform a by-product into one of the necessary crudes for this particular process.

It is rather heartless to say that our chemical industry has gained a better process for making a rare chemical at the expense of an unwary, uninformed investor; but in the last analysis this is the net result. The elimination of every unprofitable chemical plant—and above all the passing of the making of chemical profits with a lead pencil is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Every wild-cat scheme of chemical financing and each unproductive chemical plant is a weak spot in our whole chemical industry. Whatever the trade conditions are in that mysterious period "after the war" it is a poor prophet who cannot foretell that the fewer weak spots we have the better.

GERMAN DYE SECRETS KNOWN

The announcement that British textile interests had obtained possession of secret German formulae used by the Badische Works for making aniline dyes is interesting and the trade will eagerly await further information about the scope of the discoveries with especial reference to the question whether they cover alizarines, vat dyes and some intermediates which are necessary to round out the production of dyestuffs in Great Britain and the United States in order to make the Allied countries independent of Germany after the war.

It is said in the published accounts that some 257 formulas were purchased from a Swiss chemist, after tests by a British dye expert, who pronounced the demonstrations satisfactory. The textile men who conducted the negotiations propose to sell the formulae to the British Government. Due allowance must be made for the enthusiasm shown in England over the announcement, and it must be remembered that the recipes were those known to only one chemist formerly employed in a German factory. Whether he was able to obtain access to the formulae covering the manufacture of vat dyes has not been stated and until more details are known the trade will not be in a position to estimate the full value of the announcement.

GREATEST LOAN IN HISTORY

An effort will be made to obtain 15,000,000 subscribers to the third Liberty Loan which will probably be offered about March 1. This means that one in every six of the population of the country must be induced to take a bond. It is expected to exceed any loan ever offered in the history of the world. The number of subscribers to the last loan is estimated at about 10,000,000. It is evident that great efforts must be put forth to reach people who did not subscribe to the last loan. Many ideas have been suggested to the authorities in Washington.

It is understood that Secretary McAdoo has been asked to speak before the camera and then talk into a phonograph in order to furnish material for moving picture outfits which would be sent to every nook and corner of the country, especially in the far western agricultural and mining districts where the Secretary's voice has not been heard and where perhaps many persons have never seen a moving picture even in these progressive days. It is safe to say that the literature bearing upon the loan will be carried in the mails to millions of people and the returns are likely to be surprising.

MUST NOT STIFLE PRODUCTION

In the report of the Committee on Banking Facilities for Trade at the annual meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council, Lewis E. Pierson of the Irving National Bank, drew attention to the grave dangers which will accompany the active assumption by the Government of the power to fix prices and levy profit taxation unless it recognizes the importance of stimulating production so as to avoid impairment of the sources from which the required revenue is to be derived. Mr. Pierson referred to the recent National Chemical Exposition as illustrating the manner in which the manufacturers had responded to the demand for products formerly imported and others needed in prosecuting the war.

Production is essentially a question of profit, Mr. Pierson says, and without profit production ceases. The Government must recognize this fact in carrying out its plans for price-fixing and taxation. It is further urged in the report that the Government should proceed with particular reference to the national interest in foreign markets. Success in meeting the competition of other nations will depend upon our ability to lay down a particular product more cheaply than they.

The Government's method of price-fixing in the beet sugar situation is cited as fair and just. Of 78 beet sugar factories 19 were able to produce sugar at about 3 cents per pound, but others reported their cost price as 5 cents. The Government fixed the price at 7.25. This affords a liberal return to the concerns whose cost of production is highest and a still larger profit to the companies whose costs are lowest, but the remedy is found in the war profits tax. The concerns making the larger profit will be subjected to the higher rate of taxation. The return to the Government will be correspondingly higher and thus the Government will find that in the application of the correct principle of price-fixing and taxation it is able to provide itself with funds for the prosecution of the war to a successful finish.

Since the war cut down England's exports of heavy chemicals there has been a perceptible shift toward New York in the centre of gravity of the trade. However, the growth of production and trade in the United States has been rather to supply domestic needs than to build up an international trade. It hardly seems likely that the United States will in any way supersede England as the principal exporter of these products.

An Amsterdam newspaper says chloroform and morphine are very scarce in Flanders and that many operations are performed without the use of anesthetics. The newspaper also states that all clothing is stripped from the dead and fumigated in special depots for further use.

Dyestuffs Convention Next Week

Association to Include All Leading Firms

ON next Tuesday morning the Convention of American dyestuff manufacturers and dealers will convene in New York City and from present indications the meeting will be a pronounced success. Last week a final letter was sent to those who have expressed intention of being present:

"Please note, as a final intimation, that the Convention of dyestuff manufacturers and dealers will meet on January 22nd, in Rumford Hall, The Chemists' Club, 50 East 41st street, New York City, at 10:30 A. M. The sessions will continue, if necessary, through Wednesday, Jan. 23rd, and visitors should come prepared for that possibility. When the organization of the Convention has been effected, the meeting will be in the hands of those present to determine the procedure to be followed according to the best interests of the industry.

"There will probably be present at the Convention a considerable number of visitors, who, while interested in the movement, will have no fundamental right to participate in the work of the Convention otherwise than taking part in the discussions in a suggestive and advisory capacity. There will necessarily be a number of motions on which votes will be taken, and it would seem desirable, therefore, that some method of regulating the voting in fairness to all should be devised.

"In order, therefore, to limit this to a basis of one vote to each interest represented, it is suggested that you designate some representative of your concern who will be present at the meeting to cast the votes in your behalf, and you are urgently requested to do this by return mail so that a full and complete list of those having the right to vote shall be in the hands of the writer before the first session.

"For the purpose of defraying the necessary expense of the Convention, including rent of hall, postage, etc., it is suggested that each concern represented at the Convention shall be assessed a sum not to exceed $5.00, which shall be paid to the duly elected Treasurer of the Convention, who will see that all bills are settled.

"The House Committee of the Chemists' Club has very kindly offered the facilities of the Club House to the visiting delegates to the Convention, and all who desire to do so can have lunch and dinner in the main dining room under the regular rules of the Chemists' Club.

Yours faithfully,
"H. GARDNER MCKERROW."

A very interesting programme is being arranged and among the speakers will be some of the best known authorities in the American color and dyestuff industry. Papers will be read on standardization, arbitration and patents. There will also be an address by Wallace Pierce, of the United States Conditioning and Testing Laboratories. Mr. Pierce will probably speak on the matter of better facilities for the small manufacturer as regards tests of various materials. It is thought that it will be impossible to dispose of all of the business that will come before the Convention in one day and for this reason Mr. McKerrow urges those who attend to come prepared to stay through Wednesday.

The following order of business has been suggested for the convention:

Call to order.
Election of Chairman of Convention.
Election of Secretary of Convention.
Election of Treasurer of Convention.
Statement of objects of Convention.
Brief Addresses and Discussion.
Motion to form Association.
Appointment of Committee to organize Association.
Reading of resolutions.
General discussion.
Appointment of Committee on resolutions.
Reports of Committees.
Election of permanent officers of Association.

The firms who have already signified their intention to be represented at the meeting are as follows:

A & B EXPORT & IMPORT CORP., 78 Wall street, New York.
ABBOTT LABORATORIES, Chicago, Ill.
ACKERMAN CO., INC., H. R., New York.
AGAWAM CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I.
ALTHOUSE CHEMICAL CO., Reading, Pa.
AMERICAN COLOR AND MANUFACTURING CO., Passaic, N. J.
ATLANTIC DYESTUFF CO., Boston.
ATTEAUX & CO., F. E., Boston.
AULT & WIBORG CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BAY STATE CHEMICAL CO., Boston.
BAYER CO., Inc., 117 Hudson St., New York.
BARNES CHEMICAL WORKS, Paterson, N. J.
BARRETT COMPANY, New York.
BARRETT & CO., M. L., Chicago, Ill.
BENSON & CO., W. T., 164 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.
BICK & UNDY, Philadelphia, Pa.
BINNEY & SMITH Co., New York.
BIRD & CO., J. A. & W., Boston.
BLOEDE CO., VICTOR G., Baltimore.
BOSSON & LANE, Atlantic, Mass.
BOSTON DYEWOOD & COLOR CO., 136 Federal street, Boston.
BOTHAMLEY & CO., 309 Broadway, New York.
BOWRING & CO., 17 Battery Place, New York.
BROWN & BRO., B., 237 Water St., New York.

CABOT, Inc., SAMUEL, Boston.
CAMBRIA STEEL CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
CANADIAN ANILINES & CHEMICALS, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.
CENTURY COLOR CORP., 182 Front St., New York.
CHATFIELD MFG. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA, New York.
COMMONWEALTH COLOR & CHEMICAL CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.
COMMONWEALTH COLOR & CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia.
COSMIC ANILINE WORKS, Inc., New York.
CRONKHITE CO., Boston.
CULLIN, A. R., 104 S. Adams Ave., Margate, N. J.

DANA & COMPANY, INC., 111 Broadway, New York.
DELTA CHEMICAL CO., Inc., 11 Warren St., New York.
DE RONDE & CO., A., 228 Front St., New York.
DICKS, DAVID & BROADFOOT, Inc., 302 Broadway, New York.
DOW CHEMICAL CO., Midland, Mich.
DUNKER & PERKINS, Boston.
DYE PRODUCTS & CHEM. CO., Inc., New York

EASTERN DRUG CO., 14 Fulton St., Boston.
EAVENSON & LEVERING CO., Camden, N. J.
EIMER & AMEND, New York.

FEDERAL DYESTUFFS & CHEMICAL CORP., New York.
FIELDHOUSE, W. H., 176 Federal st., Boston.
FINE COLORS CO., Paterson, N. J.
FISHER CHEMICAL CO., 170 Summer street, Boston.
FORD CO., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich.
FORTNER CO., L. B., 36 Strawberry St., Philadelphia.
FRENCH & CO., SAMUEL H., Philadelphia.
FUERST BROS. & CO., New York.

GENERAL CHEMICAL CO., New York.
GEORGIA OCHRE CO., 165 Broadway, New York.
GESSLER, DUDLEY D., Philadelphia.

HADJOPOULOS & SPERCO, Inc., 29 Broadway, New York.
HARTLEY, FRANK, 146 Summer St., Boston.
HAIGHT & CO., SAMUEL, 66 Batterymarch St., Boston.
HEALY-SEAVER CO., 90 Freeport St., Boston.
HELLENIC CHEMICAL & COLOR CO., Inc., New York.
HELLER & CO., B., Calumet Ave., & 40th St., Chicago, Ill.
HELLER & MERZ CO., H. A., Newark, N. J.
HERMAN & HERMAN, Inc., New York.
HINE BROS., 80 Maiden Lane, New York.
HIRSH, H. A., 68 Walliam St., New York.
HOLLAND ANILINE CO., Holland, Mich.
HOLLIDAY-KEMP CO., New York.
HORD COLOR PRODUCTS CO., Sandusky, Ohio.
HUISKING, CHAS. L., New York.

IMEX CORP., 25 Beaver St., New York.
IMPERIAL CAR CLEANER CO., 115 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.
INDIA ALKALI WORKS, 28-37 India Wharf, Boston.
INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO., New York.
IRIDESCENT DYESTUFF COLOR CO., 251 Bush St., Brooklyn.

JACKSONVILLE CHEMICAL MFG. CO., Jacksonville, Florida.
JAECK CO., LOUIS, New York.
JORGENSEN CO., CHAS. A., 55 Franklin St., New York.
JENNINGS & CO., 93 Broad St., New York.

KATZENBACH & BULLOCK CO., New York.
KING & CO., E. & F., Boston.
KLEY, E., 40 Pine St., New York.
KLIPSTEIN & SONS CO., E. C., 644 Greenwich St., New York.
KOHNSTAMM & CO., H., New York.
KRETSCHAM, A. W., 396 Broadway, New York.
KUTTROFF, PICKHARDT & CO. Inc., 128 Duane St., New York.

LEWIS, JOHN D., Providence, R. I.
LINBURG, J. F., 101 Beekman St., New York.

MacANDREWS & FORBES CO., New York.
MacEVOY, THOS. J., 1126 W. Ontario St., Philadelphia.
MADERO BROS., Inc., New York.
MANHATTAN COLOR AND CHEMICAL CO., New York.
MANHATTAN TRADING CORP., 2 Rector St., New York.
MARDEN, ORTH & HASTINGS CORP., New York.
MARTIN CO., THE L., New York.
MAY & CO., Inc., FRANK L., New York.
MIDDLESEX ANILINE CO., Inc., New York.
MONROE COLOR AND CHEMICAL CO., Quincy, Ill.
MONSANTO CHEMICAL WORKS, St. Louis, Mo.
MORRILL, GEORGE H., Norwood, Mass.
MORRIS CO., F. ELLIS, Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia.
MOUNT UNION TANNING & EXTRACTS CO., Mount Union, Pa.

NATIONAL ANILINE AND CHEMICAL CO., Inc., New York.
NEVINS CO., Inc., SAMUEL., 109 S. 2nd St., Philadelphia.
NEW YORK QUEBRACHO EXTRACT CO., New York.
NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc., New York.

OAKES MANUFACTURING CO., Long Island City, N. Y.
OBEX CO., Marietta, Ohio.
ORGANIC PRODUCTS CORP., Schenectady, N. Y.
OSBORN CO., C. J., 132 Nassau St., New York.

PARSELL & CO., C. C., Chicago, Ill.
PEERLESS COLOR CO., Bound Brook, N. J.
PH. VAN OMMEREN CORP., 42 Broadway, New York.

READ HOLLIDAY & SONS, Ltd., New York.
RELIANCE ANILINE AND CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence.
RIKER, Inc., J. L. & D. S., New York.
RUTHERFORD & CO., J. G., 505 Broome St., New York.

SEMET-SOLVAY CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
SETHNESS CO., Chicago, Ill.
SEYDEL MANUFACTURING CO., Jersey City, N. J.
SHERMAN & MASON, 211 N. Front St., Philadelphia.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.
SLOAN & RUSSELL, 132 Nassau St., New York.
SMITH & CO., J. LEE, New York.
SOLVAY PROCESS CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
STAMFORD MANUFACTURING CO., New York.
STANLEY ANILINE CHEMICAL WORKS, Lock Haven, Pa.
STARKWEATHER & WILLIAMS CO., Providence, R. I.

TOWER CHEMICAL CO., Inc., 253 Broadway, New York.

U. S. DYE EXTRACTS CO., Inc., 801 Vernon Ave., L. I. City, N.Y.
UNITED SUPPLY COMPANY, 826 Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia.

WALDO, E. M. & F., New York.
WESTERN ANILINE PRODUCTS CO., Chicago, Ill.
WHITE, Inc., JOHN J., 149 Broadway, New York.
WILCKES-MARTIN-WILCKES CO., New York.
WILLIAMSBURG CHEMICAL CO., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WOOD, Inc., J. EARLY, 21 Platt St., New York.

YOUNG CO., FRANK L., Boston.

ZINSSER & CO., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Discussing the standardization of dyestuffs, Mr. McKerrow said to a reporter for DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS:

"The value of a standardization of colors to the general public may be realized when it is known that the spectrum may be divided, for commercial purposes, into approximately 3,000 shades. Under existing trade conditions each manufacturer sets forth his own color standard, and each retailer carries such shades as he thinks best. With a national color standard a customer on the Pacific Coast or in New York, could order by the accepted designation a colored fabric and be sure of getting what was ordered. At present a shopper in a department store may purchase dress goods and then be unable to match trimmings, buttons and thread in other departments of the same store. An established color standard would enable her to order by designation the desired colors, of exact, approximate, or contrasting effects.

"Even in 'very staple' colors, like navy blue, one manufacturer's conception of navy blue will have a green cast; another manufacturer's will have a purple cast. For the War and Navy Departments the designation of exact shades and colors has been very perplexing. There are more than a dozen official colors which are now mostly established by sample. Great simplification would result if there existed accepted designations for 'Khaki,' 'Olive Drab,' for 'West Point,' 'Marine,' 'Annapolis,' 'Midnight,' 'Infantry,' 'Liberty,' 'Glory,' 'Flag,' 'Wireless' and other blues, for 'Artillery' and 'Ambulance' reds, and for 'Cavalry Yellow,' and 'Service Corps Green.'"

INTERESTED IN DYESTUFFS MEETING

It is not too early to call attention once more to the meeting of American dyestuff and color manufacturers to be held in New York during the week of January 20, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*. A number of local firms will be represented at the sessions, which are designed to bring about an association of manufacturers and handlers of dyes and dye materials.

Aside from forming a co-operative association to look out for the general interests of this revived American industry, the meeting will be of importance in so far as it will pave the way for a concrete and authoritative statement of extent and value of the business. Philadelphia, of course, is keenly interested in this, both as a manufacturer of materials used in dye making and as the world's largest consumer of coal-tar colors.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company 2 Rector street, New York, has had plans prepared for alterations and improvements in its plant at Blissville, L. I., to cost about $3,000.

The Butterworth-Judson Corporation, Newark, N. J., manufacturer of chemicals, has filed plans for the construction of a new two-story addition, 58 x 102 ft., at its plant on Avenue R, to cost about $12,000.

The Lansing Chemical Company, of Lansing, Mich., which has a contract with the Government for practically $3,000,000 worth of picric acid, has applied to the Securities Commission for permission to increase its capital stock 50 per cent. to provide working capital. All of the stock is owned in Lansing.

CAMPHOR PRICES SHARPLY ADVANCED

Jump of Eight Cents a Pound Takes Drug Trade by Surprise—Prediction that Price May go Above $1.00—Miscalculation by Importing House.

American importers and refiners of camphor have advanced the price 8c per pound on all sizes. When the fact is considered that the usual price fluctuations from time to time on this product rarely exceed ½c to 1c either up or down, the violence of this change is manifest. For some weeks past there have been rumblings throughout the trade presaging an advance in camphor and prices have been held very firm in all quarters as a consequence, but upon the announcement by the American Camphor Refining Company of an increase of 8c per pound, the drug trade received a severe shock. Quotations now ruling give the price of Japanese refined at 85c in 2½ pound slabs as compared with 77c for the same material last week. There is an exceptionally heavy demand for all sizes, especially the ounce and half ounce tablets. The latter are very scarce at 95c per pound.

Several reasons have been given for the present sharp advance. Dealers say that it is only with difficulty that shipments are received here from the Pacific Coast, with the result that stocks in New York are greatly reduced in the face of renewed interest and heavy demand. Japanese makers have contributed their bit by stiffening prices materially. Demand in the drug trade has recently taken a spurt and it is reported that American celluloid manufacturers are again in the market, having disposed of excess stocks at a great sacrifice during the summer and fall of 1917.

Early last year the celluloid people bought camphor heavily at high prices, fearing that the shortage at that time would drive the price beyond the dollar mark. Realizing later that they had overestimated their needs, several manufacturers dumped their excess stocks on the market, which, as a result, suffered a steady weakening from July until November of last year. Last month camphor recovered from the slump and regained much of its former strength, dealers refusing to shade prices in order to do business. This was the first indication that supplies were not as freely obtainable as during the preceding weak spell and warned the trade that an advance in price was imminent.

Importers of Japanese refined camphor predict another substantial increase in price sometime in the near future. Unless conditions are materially changed, they expect that within a short time camphor will go above $1.00 per pound. Local quotations at the present time are in the vicinity of 85c a pound in 2½ pound slabs. This figure is based on the former cost, duty included, to import from Japan. The Japanese makers are now charging 86c per pound for refined, C. I. F. New York and after 5c duty has been added to this figure, it brings the cost in New York up to 91c per pound. This is out of line with the present selling price here of 85c and it is expected that just as soon as the supplies available at the old cost are exhausted, the price will be advanced in order to bring it into adjustment with the present cost to import. Realizing that the price is bound to go up because of prevailing conditions, it is expected that the celluloid makers may enter the market now in an attempt to secure supplies at the lower figure. This influence is sure to force the price beyond the point where it would normally remain, as has been the case on previous occasions.

Although an advance in the price of camphor had been expected among dealers for some time, rumors are current that some firms were badly squeezed in the recent price jam. It is reported that a week or so ago one of the largest New York importing houses sold 75 cases of Japanese refined camphor for about 77c per pound. Shortly after this the price was boosted 8c a pound and the dealer, being in urgent need of supplies for other purposes, was compelled to buy back 60 cases of his own material at a price which was said to be from 84c to 85c.

Foreign Trade in Chemicals

The Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, for September, 1917, issued by the Department of Commerce, contains some very interesting facts concerning importations, and values of colors, dyestuffs and chemicals. The following figures give the quantity and value of imports for September, 1917, as compared with September, 1916.

Article	September, 1917 Quantity	September, 1917 Value	September, 1916 Quantity	September, 1916 Value
Crude Aluminum ....lbs.	707	$ 193	23,991	$ 7,440
Oxalic acid ....lbs.	114,420	49,219	62,100	30,096
Muriate of Ammonia ....lbs.	237,368	24,799	41,966	3,228
Arsenic ....lbs.	769,782	55,660	52,259	4,452
Carbolic (Phenol) ....lbs.	12,384	1,882	90,863	5,740
Aniline Salts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Natural Indigo ....lbs.	351,946	618,595	51,804	107,360
Synthetic Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other coal-tar distillates..	.....	9,841	.....	131,774
Quebracho ....lbs.	7,742,334	338,075	102,453	9,212
Fusel oil amylic alcohol ...lbs.	71,646	31,257	241,475	96,935
Crude Glycerin ....lbs.	272,690	113,845	361,371	98,769
Crude Camphor ....lbs.	14,577	5,414	178,200	51,669
Refined Camphor ....lbs.	70,230	87,389	227,725	86,257
Gambier ....lbs.	877,327	92,749	1,057,836	75,944
Shellac ....lbs.	3,320,034	1,081,560	3,534,967	608,533
Iodine ....lbs.	1,000	2,908	244,799	668,062
Chloride of lime, or Bleaching Powder ....lbs.	.....	.....	19,029	1,460
Citrate of Lime ....lbs.	343,378	68,780	526,067	124,522
Magnesite, (Not Purified) lbs.	406,896	15,100	645,556	13,796
Opium ....lbs.	15,677	221,085	.....	.....
Carbonate of Potash ....lbs.	691,862	277,808	3,647	616
Hydrate of Potash ....lbs.	4,000	1,642	7,000	2,835
Nitrate of Potash	715,021	81,203	724	78
Cyanide of Soda ....lbs.	.....	.....	143,087	20,172
Nitrate of Soda ....tons	140,933	4,617,839	88,516	2,819,957
Brimstone ....tons	58	1,496	419	6,804
Sumac ....lbs.	690,157	23,830	840,000	23,877
All other chemicals, drugs and dyes	.....	987,386	.....	780,086
Logwood ....tons	3,147	49,295	14,042	489,791
All other dyewoods ....tons	2,513	81,976	648	21,103
Sulphate of Ammonia ....tons	546	56,522	695	49,781
Muriate of Potash ....tons	20	3,370	5	933
Sulphate of potash	.....	.....	8	298
Gelatin ....lbs	9,121	4,067	67,036	19,967
Glue ....lbs.	128,480	26,431	81,486	5,599

It is interesting to note that during the month of September, 1916, colors and dyes were imported from Germany to the value of $18,108.

Exportations during the month of September, 1917, were as follows, compared with exports during September, 1916.

	September, 1917		September, 1916	
Carbolic acid ....lbs.	494,341	$228,007	.....	.....
Nitric acid ....lbs.	16,507	1,903	.....	.....
Picric acid ....lbs.	6,620,679	4,103,051	.....	.....
Sulphuric acid ....lbs.	1,257,985	22,988	1,236,702	$ 28,138
All other acids	.....	605,976	.....	4,396,257
Wood Alcohol ....gal.	186,600	200,099	158,033	116,506
Baking Powder ....lbs.	327,449	91,524	348,925	61,495
Calcium Carbide ....lbs.	5,478,198	174,403	2,269,649	76,522
Benzol ....lbs.	4,645,136	399,481	.....	.....
Copper Sulphate ....lbs.	226,491	22,712	96,802	10,353
Aniline dyes	.....	371,565	.....	.....
Logwood extracts	.....	288,279	.....	.....
Glycerin ....lbs.	1,529,579	767,453	.....	.....
Acetate of Lime ....lbs.	499,007	27,228	687,432	48,120
Chloride of Lime or Bleaching Powder ....lbs.	1,190,598	53,669	.....	.....
Chlorate of Potash ....lbs.	108,018	53,984	.....	.....
Caustic Soda ....lbs.	18,265,962	1,277,815	.....	.....
Sal Soda ....lbs.	588,892	7,630	.....	.....
Silicate of Soda ....lbs.	1,918,357	33,233	.....	.....
Soda Ash ....lbs.	16,076,351	473,177	.....	.....
Brimstone ....tons	10.052	233,964	19,42-	359,028
Glue ....lbs.	256,861	40,312	362,160	44,581

It is noted that the majority of dyes and dyestuffs that were exported during the month went to the following countries: France, Italy, Russia, Spain, United Kingdom, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, British India and Japan.

SECRET GERMAN DYE FORMULAE OBTAINED BY BRITISH MERCHANTS

Processes Used at the Badische Works for Making Aniline Dyes Surrendered by Swiss Chemist—Tests Made by British Expert—Story of the Purchase.

Secret formulae for making the dyestuffs manufactured by the Badische Works are said to be in the keeping of a London bank, according to the *London Daily Mail*, which says that a group of men in the British textile trade obtained 257 recipes from a chemist in Switzerland. The men to whom credit is given are John Leyland and Richard Baldry, of London, who are engaged in the textile industry in a large way in England.

Soon after the outbreak of the war they heard of a chemist in Switzerland who had the recipes in his possession. They first sent a representative to see him and later obtained help from the British Government. F. M. Row, of the Manchester School of Technology, a leading dye chemist, went to Switzerland, where he conducted tests with the recipes, which were entirely satisfactory. The Foreign Office detached a Consular officer to watch the experiments and certify their correctness.

John Leyland gives the following account of the efforts made by himself and Richard Baldry to secure the recipes:

"We are indebted to the Foreign Office for placing every facility at our disposal. In fact, without the aid of the Foreign Office it is doubtful whether we could have got the samples or recipes to England. Our agent was dogged by German agents on every journey he made to Switzerlaud. His baggage was stolen, he was drugged and assaulted, and thrown into a gutter. Once he was followed by two men as far as Havre. He reported the facts to the French authorities, and they succeeded in capturing two undoubted German agents.

"On one occasion he was traveling with a diplomat whose baggage was marked with the same initials as his own. This man's baggage was also stolen en route.

"We are prepared to sell the recipes to the Government for use in the Government dye works and to allow the major portion of the profit to go to the nation on the understanding that the dyes will be sold freely to all British manufacturers who require them in their industries. There is hardly an industry in England which does not use dyes in one form or another. They are, of course, essential to the textile industries."

In a special cable to the New York *Times* the statement is made that the formulae are the ones used in making the Badische aniline dyes. If this is a fact the recipes may not be of as great importance as the announcement would seem to indicate. In the United States the aniline dyes are successfully made at the present time and are pronounced by experts to be as fast and good in every way as the German colors. The industry here needs the alizarines and vat colors to round out the production necessary to compete with Germany after the war.

The alizarines and vat dyes are fast to light and to washing on cotton and silk goods. A start has been made in manufacturing these dyes in this country, but the textile mill men who need them get the bulk of their supplies from Switzerland. It is admitted in the trade here that there are many fancy and more complicated colors still to come and they may not be undertaken by manufacturers for some time to come, even if the captured formulae should become available here.

The British textile industry with an output of $1,000,000,000 is dependent upon a supply of cheap dyes and the discovery of the Badische secrets may save much research work. The German dye monopoly before the war gave Germany an export trade in fine chemicals of $4,875,000,000, according to Professor Grossman. It also gave her almost a complete monopoly in the output of certain explosive gases, photographic chemicals, drugs and sources of power derived from splitting up petroleum and gas tar products.

Trade Notes & Personals

The next Amsterdam bark auction is scheduled for January 24.

The United Aniline & Chemical Works, Inc., has moved to 377 Broadway.

A cablegram from the American consul general at London, England, states that the Admiralty forbids supplying oxygen except under authority of the Director of Materials and Priority.

An export drawback allowance has been granted on flavoring extracts manufactured by the Commonwealth Chemical Corporation, of Hoboken, N. J.. with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol.

The War Trade Board is referring all requests for licenses for export of chlorate of potash to J. L. & D. S. Riker, with a view of allotting proper amounts to accredited match factories abroad.

Mohican Color Co., of Manhattan, has been incorporated under the laws of New York with 2,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $200,000. Incorporators: W. V. Cover, P. J. Reddy, P. M. Kelly, 522 West 123d St.

George W. Yates, for many years in the drug and chemical business, and member of the Yates Drug and Chemical Company, of No. 155 Leonard street, died on January 4, in Roosevelt Hospital at the age of fifty-two years.

The Allied Chemical Exchange has been incorporated to carry on the business of buying and selling chemicals. The concern will specialize in salicylates. Its office is at 99 John street. It has an initial capital of $6,000. The incorporators are S. Albert, B. Cohen and S. A. Mattans.

A jury in a Newark N. J., court returned a verdict in favor of Nathan Whitman of the Whitman Flag Company, who was sued by Phillips Brothers of Baltimore, for $600, the price paid for American flags that faded because of the dye used. The defendant claimed that the flags were for interior decoration and not for outdoor use.

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware, and its associates, Du Pont Fabrikoid Co., Du Pont Chemical Works, Arlington Works, and Harrisons, Inc., have published a compact little volume of 190 pages, giving a list of the products of all the concerns and describing their uses. The book gives considerable matter of interest regarding all these products, and is handsomely bound in Fabrikoid, one of the leading items of the industry.

There has been compiled in the Research Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce a list of the most readily available sources of information with regard to Russia. Almost all the books or articles listed are in English. The list was compiled for the business man, and is concerned chiefly with commercial and economic material, though a few works of general interest have been included. Copies of this bibliography may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district or co-operative offices.

Building New Nitrate Plant

"Important Developments in Nitrogen Fixation" is the title of the leading editorial in *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* of Jan. 1. Emphasis is laid on the gravity of the situation due to the shortage of ammonia and nitrates for explosives. The writer says:

"It is now apparent that our requirements of ammonia and nitrates to be used in the manufacture of explosives for our army and navy have been greatly underestimated, and that the gravity of the situation which has been slowly but surely approaching has not been realized by the majority of the Government's advisers.

"Important developments have recently taken place. In spite of the fact that our imports of Chile nitrate have increased enormously during the last two years—and our production of by-product coke ammonia has also increased to an enormous extent—the Government finds itself facing a serious shortage of ammonium nitrate. The Ordnance Department has consequently appointed the Air Nitrates Corporation its agent to construct and operate an immense plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., to manufacture ammonium nitrate by the cyanamid nitrogen-fixation process. The arrangement is unique in Government affairs.

"The officers of the new company are at the head of the American Cyanamid Company and the services of that company's entire organization have been patriotically offered to the Government in connection with the project. Work is already under way on this new plant, which is entirely independent of the small plant now being built at Sheffield, Ala., to use the synthetic ammonia process recommended early in the fall by the Nitrate Supply Committee. Power will be obtained from the Alabama Power Company, pending the completion of the power plant, which is part of the hydroelectric development. In the meantime about 30,000 horse power will be supplied from the hydroelectric plant of the Alabama Power Company and 30,000 more from a steam plant now being constructed. Shipments are expected from the new plant in six months."

TRADE DISLIKES AMMONIA REGULATION

The plan to license dealers in ammonia, ammoniacal liquors and ammonium sulphate, announced in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, last week, and effective Jan. 21, is not looked upon favorably in the trade. Importers, manufacturers and distributors will be included in the order regulating sales.

It was pointed out that the large number of varieties of this commodity precluded any concerted action on the part of Government officials. The point was made that in the case of anhydrous ammonia the trade was at present working under supervision of the United States Food Administration because of the fact that this article was extensively used in artificial refrigeration, and consequently had to do with the storage of foods.

Other grades of ammonia used for totally different purposes were classed under the supervision of different branches of the Government. In the case of ammonium sulphate and nitrate, which are employed in fertilizers, it was pointed out that the proposal made by the Government in its scheme of control would work unfairly against the merchant, meantime providing the farmer with protection.

The Food Administration has defined "ammonia, ammoniacal liquors or ammonium sulphate," for which licenses are needed, as meaning only the prime products of ammonia. Druggists, wholesalers and dealers handling secondary products, and persons using prime products solely as ingredients in manufacturing products not subject to the above construction are excluded from those who must obtain licenses.

CASTOR OIL TRADE ORGANIZES

Members Will Co-Operate With the Government to Foster the Production and Regulate the Distribution—Leaders in the Trade Present.

At a meeting of castor oil importers, manufacturers and dealers held last Saturday morning at the New York offices of the War Trade Board, 45 Broadway, the initial steps were taken to form an association to co-operate with the Government in its attempts to foster the production and regulate the distribution of this product. The general expression of opinion at the meeting seemed to favor an organization similar to the present associations of the wool and rubber trades.

Chairman Anderson of the local branch of the War Trade Board, opened the meeting and explained the purpose of the Government in calling the castor oil people together. He outlined the general plan, touching on the importance of the commodity in relation to the war, sources of supply, quality of imported and domestic crushed oil, needs of public and private interests and emphasizing the fact that the Government was desirous of permitting the trade to regulate its own affairs, provided all war demands were taken care of first. There was considerable discussion regarding the issuing of shipping licenses in relation to the "Trading with the Enemy Act" and advice was given on this point by Mr. Anderson.

The suggestion was advanced by the War Trade Board that all receipts in the United States of castor beans and oil be consigned to the proposed association and distributed by this organization as is done in the case of rubber coming into the country. This proposal brought forth various views, the discussion indicating that there was a division of opinion. The general wiliingness to do all in their power to help the Government was, however, the keynote of the meeting.

Mansfield B. Snevily of the Oil Seeds Company, crystallized matters by introducing a motion to the effect that the meeting "elect a committee, composed of the representatives of three importers and two crushers, to take steps to form an organization along the lines suggested." The idea was unanimously accepted and to facilitate matters Mr. Anderson of the War Trade Board, withdrew from the chair, Mr. Snevily replacing him as temporary chairman. A nominating committee composed of George A. Vredenburg of the Toledo Seed & Oil Compnay, C. H. Talbott of Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation, and J. R. Kilbourne of the American Trading Company was directed to submit names of candidates for the committee to form the association. The final vote resulted in the selection of A. C. Trask of Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation as chairman, the balance of the committee being made up of Howard Kellogg of the Spencer-Kellogg Company, Irving G. Boody of the Balfour-Williamson Company, Calvor Caressi of Ralli Brothers, and F. A. March of the Baker Castor Oil Company.

Those present at the meeting were:

F. A. March, Baker Castor Oil Co.
E. Steinbrugger, Lyon & Co.
Geo. C. Hardy, Royal Dutch West India Mail.
Howard Kellogg, Spencer-Kellogg & Co.
C. F. Kidd, Busk & Daniels.
J. E. Archer, Archer-Daniels Linseed Co.
Geo. A. Vredenburg, Toledo Seed & Oil Co.
George V. Horgan, A. C. Trask and C. H. Talbott, Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation.
C. E. Tollner and H. M. Smith, W. R. Grace & Co.
F. Rosener, D. Nagase & Co.
Robert Israel, General Commercial Co.
G. Smith, N. B. Cook Oil Co.
J. W. Lyons, South American Shipping Co.
A. B. Gilligan, Furuya & Nishimura.
M. B. Snevily, Oil Seeds Co.

Wm. K. Leech, Trans-oceanic Trading Co.
Carl Jacobsen, A. O. Anderson Trading Co.
S. L. Brinley, Importer.
J. Louis-Elson, Louis-Elson Co.
J. K. Makhlouf, Importer.
C. F. Kienle, Jr., Boyer Oil Co.
O. C. Bennett, Frank Frost, Inc.
G. S. Adair, Bowring & Co.
Rutger Bleecker, Rutger Bleecker & Co.
Geo. Boettigen, A. Behrens & Co.
R. Tobey, E. F. Drew & Co.
E. Roca, U. S. of Colombia, S. A.
E. M. Smith, R. L. Smith Co.
R. Clancy, Dodwell & Co.
G. V. Kenshaw, Sprague & Rhodes.
Irving G. Boody, Balfour-Williamson Co.
Calvor Caressi, Ralli Bros.
Lieut. Col. Charles Van Way, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
J. R. Kilbourne, American Trading Co.
Rogers, Brown & Co.
C. D. Vital & Co.
P. Harsen.

Metric Terms for Chemicals

A catalogue giving price lists of chemicals in metric terms, issued by Eberbach & Son, was exhibited and explained at the Pittsburgh meeting of the American Metric Association, December 28-29. An announcement in the front of the catalogue says:

The chemicals listed herein are carried in stock in bottles of 25, 100 and 500 grammes or of the sizes corresponding with the quantities priced in the list, and there will be no delay in filling orders when made in these quantities. If other than above mentioned packages are ordered, proportionally higher prices will be charged to cover difference in containers and handling. (25 grm.= ⅞ oz. 100 grm.=3½ oz. ½ ko.=1-1/10 lb.)

	25 grm.	100 grm.	½ ko.
Acetone, B. 562-564° C.	$0.15	$0.30	$1.00
Acetylchloride	.35	1.00	..
Acid acetic-glacial, S. G. 10.58=99%	..	.25	.60
Acid acetic-glacial, S. G. 1.064=96%	..	.20	.45
Acid acetic, S. G. 1.060=50%	..	.15	.30
Acid acetic, S. G. 1.041=30% R.	..	.15	.25
Acid acetic-anhydride	.30	.80	..
Acid arsenic anhydride	.15	.35	1.30
Acid arsenious. Arsenic pure	..	.10	.15
Acid arsenious, lump	..	.15	.35
Acid arsenious, powder	..	.15	.45
Acid boric	..	.15	.45
Acid carbolic, phenylic	..	.25	.85
Acid carminic	2.50	..	..
Acid chloric, S. G. 1.120	.25	.60	1.75
Acid chromic-cryst. Sulfuric acid free	.25	.60	2.00
Acid chromic-solution	..	.20	.60
Acid citric-cryst	..	.20	.60
Acid citric-C. P.	.15	.30	1.00
Acid formic, S G. 1.220	.40	1.25	5.00
Acid formic, S. G. 1.120	.15	.30	1.00
Acid gallic, pure	..	.25	.90
Acid gallic, C. P.	.25	.65	2.50

Prices include containers.

A healthy growth in the mint producing industry in Oregon during the past year was shown at the annual meeting of the Willamette Valley Mint Growers' Association. Increased acreage of 25 per cent. over the 1917 crop has been planted in the valley, mainly around Eugene and McMinnville.

REDUCTION IN NEW YORK IMPORTS

War Diverts Regular Currents of Trade to Other Ports—Only Slight Gain Here in Exports—Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston Gaining

New York's share in the import trade of the country in 1917 was the lowest in many years and her share of the exports was less than in any year since the beginning of the war. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that but approximately 46% of the imports entering the country in the calendar year 1917 passed through the port of New York against 52% in 1916, 55% in 1915, 57% in 1913, 59% in 1910 and 63% in 1900. On the export side the share which passed through the port of New York in 1917 was but about 48% against 51% in 1916 and nearly 51% in 1915.

This reduction in New York's share of the trade of the country is so far as relates to imports a part of a general condition which has characterized world trade since the beginning of the war. With the Central Powers cut off entirely from over-sea trade, the Allied countries conserving their supplies for home use, and the Neutral countries of Europe busy in meeting the demands of their neighbors at war, the quantity of merchandise which Europe has been able to offer to the United States has been greatly reduced. The value of merchandise from Europe entering the United States in 1917, even at the greatly advanced prices, amounts to less than $600,000,000 against $900,000,000 in 1912. On the other hand, imports from other parts of the world increased from $900,000,000 in 1912 to approximately $2,400,000,000 in 1917. Imports from Europe fell off more than $300,000,000 in the period of 1912 to 1917, while those from other parts of the world increased about $1,500,000,000 in the same period.

As a natural consequence of this change in the currents of trade, especially the great reduction in merchandise from Europe, the share of the imports entering by our Atlantic Coast ports in 1917 was but about 69% of the total merchandise imported against 74% in 1913 and 77% in 1910. On the other hand, imports entering by the other ports, especially the Pacific Coast and Northern Border greatly increased.

In the case of New York the export figures do not show as large a percentage of gain as certain other of the Atlantic ports, due probably to the physical inability of a single port, however, well equipped, to handle the enormous quantities of merchandise offered for exportation, especially to Europe and the other sections of the world specially accessible from the Atlantic frontage. The total exports of the port of New York in 1917 were $2,937,000,000 against $2,791,000,000 in 1916, a gain of but about 5% in the year 1917, while the figures of the port of Philadelphia for the nine months, for which statistics are available, show a gain of more than 50% over 1916, those of Baltimore 30%, Boston 75%, those of the Atlantic ports as a whole about 15%, and those of the Northern Border ports about 36% increase in the single year 1917.

The value of drugs and chemicals exported from the port of New York in November is given as follows in Custom House returns:

Acids; Picric	$2,452,305
Sulphuric	38,002
Other	727,854
Baking powder	176,107
Calcium carbide	85,683
Benzol	57,932
Other coal tar distillates	213,612
Sulphate of copper	82,248
Aniline dyes	443,534
Logwood extract	217,846
Other dyes and dyestuffs	456,750
Extracts for tanning	117,509

Formaldehyde	$ 77,135
Acetate of lime	80,623
Chloride of lime	68,130
Medical preparations	889,171
Petroleum jelly	99,394
Potash	118,411
Soda, caustic	369,515
" other salts of	568,627
Explosives, dynamite	158,555
Loaded cartridges	701,519
Fuses	542,021
Gunpowder	4,550,012
Loaded shells and projectiles	1,908,286
Other explosives	1,773,964
Paraffin	1,026,585

Opposed to Chemical Exchange

A report on the question of establishing a Drug and Chemical Exchange in New York, submitted at the annual meeting of the Drug Trade Section, New York Board of Trade and Transportation, contained the following views adverse to the plan:

"In these days of the telephone and frequent opportunities for meetings the necessity for an exchange upon which to do business is not apparent, and houses generally do not believe that they are individually incapable of making proper contracts, so that the uniform contract which it is suggested that an exchange might adopt is not desired. 'Official Tares,' which was prepared and adopted by the Section and amended from time to time as wisdom and trade custom required and which is now recognized practically by the traffic throughout the world, affords the means of settlement of disagreements and disputes. It has served the purpose so well in providing for uniformity in trade relations that another reason advanced for an exchange with its additional expenses of management is overcome.

"No other organization meets the necessities of the trade as does the Drug Trade Section, whose history is replete with activity and success in promoting and protecting the welfare of the Drug and Chemical Trades. To complete and round out its effectiveness all houses, including those who favor the establishment of a new exchange, should immediately be enrolled as members and give us the benefit of their helpful advice in the solution of the questions to be considered, and tell us in what way we can make this important body a more effective instrument to carry out the purpose for which it was created."

FAVORS CHEMICAL ORGANIZATION

A. C. Robertson, a chemical dealer of many years standing in New York, advocates a protective organization in the drug and chemical trade, basing his belief on conditions wellknown in the market, and summarized as follows by Mr. Robertson:

"Our greatest trouble is with a lot of the newer concerns who have been attracted to the chemical trade by scarcity and high prices, who are only in it for the dollars they can get out of it. A sulphite, a sulphide or a sulphate means the same to them. They have no knowledge of quality or purity, and they do not care. Their idea of a transaction is simply to render an invoice and get the money. If an article shows any signs of firmness in price and is advancing they will all dip in and buy as much as they possibly can, and if, in the course of a week or so, the price happens to decline, they will fix the goods so that the sale of them will not show a loss. On contracts for future delivery they take the goods providing the price is favorable. If it is unfavorable they can find a hundred technical reasons why they should not take the goods."

Drug & Chemical Notes

United States Sanitary Products Corporation of Chicago, chemical compounds, has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of $100,000.

The house of Madero Bros., Inc., New York City, well known in the chemical trade, has established departments for the handling of all lines of merchandise in general.

Julius P. Carter, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., has bought the plant of the Greendale Cattle Feeding Company for $250,000, and will manufacture alcohol for the Government.

Exports of indigo from London to the United States during the eleven months ended November, 1917, were valued at $1,200,918, against $1,680,731 in the same time in 1916.

The importation into Australia of dry pharmaceutical preparations packed in tin was prohibited January 1 and only goods ordered before November 10, 1917, will now be admitted.

Exports of orange oil from Jamaica to the United States during 1916 amounted to 1,953 packages, against 1,276 in the preceding year and 1,033 in 1914. In 1911 the exports were only 33 packages.

Producers of benzol have been speeding up production to the utmost in the effort to further increase the available supply of toluol, which has advanced to $4.50@$5 a gallon. In the process of recovering toluol from benzol, it is said that only a yield of 10 per cent. is obtained.

A bill empowering the President to take possession and assume control of projects for the generation by hydroelectric power from the waters of Niagara river was introduced in the House, last week, by Representative Waldow. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The output of quicksilver in 1917, according to the Geological Survey in its report on the production in the United States, was 36,351 flasks of 75 pounds each. Its value is estimated at about $3,857,000. Not since 1883 had so much been mined. Production was 6,419 flasks larger than in 1916.

Consul General Gottschalk, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, reports to the Department of Commerce that in 1916 the exports of manganese reached an unprecedented quantity of 503,130 tons, of which all except 10 tons was imported by the United States. The demand for manganese ore in the United States, now that Brazil is practically the only open source of supply of this mineral, has completely revolutionized the trade.

BAUXITE IN BRITISH GUIANA

The British Government is taking a firm stand with regard to the exploitation of the bauxite discoveries in British Guiana. No further applications for bauxite lands will be granted until after the war. Moreover, a portion of this mineral won by holders licensed before the above regulation went into effect must be placed at the disposal of the Government at a certain price. The Government also reserves the right to limit exports to countries other than British, and at its discretion to prohibit exports altogether.

Of Trade Interest

Alcohol valued at $131,460 cleared from this port during November for France.

J. L. Hopkins & Co., of Manhattan, have increased their capital stock from $100,000 to $300,000.

The National Chemical Company of Lexington, N. C., has been incorporated with authorized capital of $350,000.

Perfumeries having a value of $308,743 cleared from New York during November for various foreign countries.

A steamer from China has reached San Francisco with 134 packages sulphate of potash and 625 packages mustard seed.

The Surpass Drug Corporation has leased a suite of offices on the nineteenth floor of the Madison Square Building.

Production of saltpeter in India in 1916 was valued at $2,956,340 against $1,819,541 in the previous year and $1,325,936 in 1914.

The Barnes Chemical Works, 56 Barnes street, Paterson, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of $250,000.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Savoy Specialty Company, Inc., jobber in perfumery and novelties, at No. 412 Eighth avenue.

Glass and glass articles will be manufactured by the Florida Glass Co., Tampa, Fla., incorporated with $250,000 capital by Tampa manufacturers.

A dispatch from San Francisco reported the arrival of a steamer from South America with 2,272 tons of nitrate consigned to a well known maker of explosives.

Ira D. Washburn, president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, died last week, at his home in Cincinnati from a paralytic stroke. He was 57 years old.

F. G. Lasher & Co., of Brooklyn, chemicals, colors, etc., have been incorporated with a capitalization of $75,000 by F. W. Parker, C. Dosher, F. G. Lasher, 104 Grove street, Brooklyn.

The owner of an alum mine in Civitavecchia, Province of Rome, Italy, is seeking an American firm which will take the exclusive representation for the product, under a 10-year contract.

The Lyon Soap Products Company, of Manhattan, has been incorporated under the laws of New York with a capital of $25,000. Incorporators: J. E. McCullough, A. De Gobi, L. S. Furman, 356 East 12th street.

H. P. Herrfeldt & Co. said English yellow mustard seed is meeting with a good demand for choice quality. Celery, coriander, and cumin are in jobbing demand only. Practically everything in the herb line is scarce.

William C. Amend, whose death was announced last week, in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, was not in any way connected with the firm of Eimer & Amend in a business way. It is a brother, Edward B. Amend, who is with the firm.

The committee on fertilizers of the Chemical Alliance, Inc., issues the following: "The Government agencies fully realize the necessity of keeping sulphuric acid plants supplied with coal, so that every factory may produce its maximum capacity of sulphuric acid. The Fuel Administration has requested the committee on fertilizers to obtain from each sulphuric acid manufacturer in the fertilizer industry the following information : (1) Tons of coal on hand; (2) monthly requirements; (3) name of company supplying plant with coal. Under date of Jan. 3 this committee wired all acid manufacturers in the fertilizer industry for the above information."

John Clarke & Co. say of spices, herbs and seeds: "The market is decidedly feverish in all grades, many sorts being higher on spot owing to the steady absorption for trade needs and the very small compass of spot supplies. Futures are not active; the most of the activity is shown in spot goods and parcels on the way, the latter being anything but numerous or of large volume. The difficulties in the paths of shipping, in all directions are daily being multiplied, the question of fuel is assuming acute importance and warehouses available for even temporary storage are exceedingly scarce. It is likely that all of these obstacles may be intensified and become even more serious, before long. Higher spot prices are manifestly likely."

NEW PLAN FOR FEDERAL DYESTUFF CO.

The receivers of the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation are negotiating with the United States Government for a large contract which will involve the Government's spending $250,000 on plant improvements for the production of picric acid, trinitrotoluol and nitric acid. It is expected that within the week the deal will be closed, according to John W. Herbert, who made public the new deal. The offer of Davis & Durkin, of Canada, to take over the operation of the Federal plant, has been rejected. Mr. Herbert said the Federal Company had perfected its processes for khaki dye and sulphur blue, and that the orders on hand for the khaki dye total 3,000,000 lbs.

In discussing the company's future, *Financial America* says: Further negotiations may be taken up at a later date with private concerns looking toward the purchase of the Federal's plant. Representatives of the du Ponts have gone to the plant in Tennessee for a thorough inspection and the discussion of the purchase by those interested has opened.

WILMINGTON CHEMISTS ORGANIZE

One hundred and twenty-seven chemists residing in or near Wilmington have formed the new Wilmington Section of the American Chemical Society under the waiver of jurisdiction recently granted by the Philadelphia Section. L. du Pont was chosen presiding officer of the new section and the organization meeting was attended by a delegation of seven Philadelphia Section members, headed by the secretary, J. Howard Graham, and J. A. Branegan, chairman of the membership committee.

Dr. Allan Rogers, professor of chemistry in the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, delivered the address of the evening, his subject being the tanning of leather. A short address of congratulation on behalf of the Philadelphia visitors was made by Mr. Branegan. The new section has as its territory Delaware and Salem County, N. J.

Owing to the formation of the section in Wilmington and the consequent withdrawal of 127 members, the Philadelphia Section dropped from second place to third in the national society, giving place to Chicago. The net loss to the local section is reduced to seventy-seven, by the addition of 50 new members.

WORK OF NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL

How Raw Materials Were Purchased Without Trade Disturbance of a Serious Nature—Control of Prices —Scope of the Board's Activities

The Council of National Defense has made its first annual report.

The report covers in detail the work of practically every section of the council, the most space being given to the work of the Aircraft Production Board; the General Munitions Board, with its sub-committees on emergency construction, and storage; the two allied committees on supplies and raw materials; the commercial economy board; the committee on transportatiion and communication; the committee on labor, and the medical section.

In introducing the detailed account of the Council's activities, which touch in some way almost every phase of war preparation, Director W. S. Gifford says:

"The direction of the machinery of American industry for the national defense necessarily involves the creation of an organization of great flexibility. The swift changes in strategy and rapid improvement in war machinery, attended by the equal speed with which implements of warfare are scrapped and replaced at the front, has been reflected by corresponding rapid transformation and stimulation of the industrial organization within the nations at war. The history of the first three months of the war in the United States has proven no exception. It has been the effort of the organization of the Council of National Defense to hold itself in constant readiness to meet such new demands and to shift its ground and expand its facilities in the interest of the national service."

The report of the Committee on Raw Materials, Minerals and Metals states:

"Without authority to fix prices, the committee has succeeded in obtaining raw materials at substantial price reductions without trade disturbance of real consequence. Without the legal power to determine priority, it has been largely instrumental in many cases in diverting output in such manner as to secure the greatest general benefit. Without any power save that of persuasion, it has brought specialized private business efficiency into immediate and effective co-operation with a well ordered Federal system."

The report reviews the appointment of special advisory committees on the several kinds of raw materials, mentioning the purchase through the committee of 45,000,000 pounds of copper at 16 2-3c at a time when the market price was about 35c, and similar arrangements on steel, zinc and lead. Directly and through representation on the General Munitions Board, the committee served as a medium of clearance between producer and consumer—the Government, the Allies and private industry. It devoted much time to the consideration of price fixing; generally the committee assisted in developing new sources of supply and in allocating orders to the sources best qualified to fill them.

RUSSIA'S OUTPUT OF ASBESTOS

As a producer of the world's supply of asbestos, Russia ranks next to Canada. The total production, however, of the Russian mines, at its highest mark, in 1913, was probably less than one-eighth of the output reached by Canada in that year, according to an official Canadian report.

The chief center of the asbestos-mining industry in Russia lies on the eastern slope of the Urals, in the governments of Perm and Ekaterinburg.

France is regarded as an especially promising market. It imports annually 7,000 tons of crude asbestos, most of which could be supplied by Russia.

Chemical Glass from Perth

John Moncrieff (Ltd.), of Perth, Scotland, is manufacturing chemical glass to supply the demand since imports from Germany were cut off. Vice-Consul Pottle, of Dundee, tells of the difficulty the firm experienced in obtaining suitable labor, finally taking six Belgians, who had been trained in factories making thin molded glassware.

It is believed that prior to the war the production of the world's supply of chemical glass was almost exclusively in the hands of German and Austrian manufacturers who did everything possible to foster the industry, not only for its intrinsic worth as a source of national wealth, but because they recognized it as a pivot or "key" industry. Without the research work, the testing of processes and results, and the analysis carried out in laboratories by means of chemical and scientific glassware, many vital industries could not exist.

For the production of chemical glassware the firm of John Moncrieff has made substantial extensions to its works. A large one was completed in 1916, and the erection of another is now almost finished, while plans are practically completed for a third addition which is to be a duplicate of the original extension.

It is claimed that the product of Messrs. Moncrieff has been proved by exhaustive comparative tests, carried out by British scientists, to be superior to the best German. Besides the commonly known chemical glassware articles, such as beakers, flasks, hydrometers, and graduated ware, Messrs. Moncrieff equipped practically the whole of the British Government and controlled explosive factories with the glass apparatus for the condensation of nitric acid. This likewise in previous times was exclusively German, and the method and manner of production was most difficult and complex, involving also the training of new and highly skilled labor.

Among the important articles manufactured by this firm, also in prewar times exclusively German, are glasses for coal miners' safety lamps. These have to be very strong and reliable, as breakages mightly easily lead to disastrous explosions. No miners' lamp glasses can be used in a coal mine unless approved by the Home Office, after being subjected to tests of the greatest severity. The glasses made by Messrs. Moncrieff withstand all tests to which they are subjected, and therefore are all branded with an exclusive mark protected by the Home Office. Among other articles of special interest which are made by the thousand every week are pulsator glasses, used in aeroplanes, and special tubing for mine horns in deep-sea mines.

CHINA'S FIGHT AGAINST DRUG HABIT

The Chinese Government is still prosecuting a vigorous fight against the drug habit throughout that country. Recently the authorities of the government confiscated a large collection of drugs and instruments used in their administration, and celebrated the occasion by burning the material in the streets of Pekin. This is the sixth incident of this kind of late. The last series of raids on opium dens produced 1,016 cases, containing 6,100 ounces of opium, 1,614 packets of morphine and 7,000 smoking and manufacturing instruments.

The Chinese authorities engaged in stamping out the evil of opium smoking have many misgivings regarding the reports that Japanese opium growers of Corea are smuggling large quantities of this material, as well as refined morphine, across the borders of China for use of the addicts of that country. It is reported however from authoritative sources that the drug evil is rapidly becoming less of a menace under the determined efforts of the present government to wipe it out.

The London Markets

BRITISH COMMANDEER MORE CHEMICALS

Government Requests Schedule Returns on Stocks of More Than 100 Products—Great Activity in the Market—Large Arrivals of Spices.

(*Special Cable to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, Jan. 15—The War Office has issued an order requiring scheduled returns of stocks of more than one hundred drug and chemical products held by dealers on January 1. Government demands have increased rapidly and the difficulty of obtaining many products has made it necessary to make a complete survey of the situation. It is probable that some of these drugs and chemicals will be commandeered at once.

The call for schedules of the products needed caused an active market and in the height of the buying large, unexpected arrivals of spices made possible an unusually important spice auction. Four thousand packages were offered and brought good prices, especially in lines recently depleted.

There were advances this week in isinglass, agar agar, sassafras oil, potassium bromide, barbitone, tannic acid, acetanilid and the benzoates.

The general activity gave a firmer tone to hexamine, tartaric acid and spermaceti.

The market was lower on aloin, juniper berries, mace, squill root and ethyl salicylate.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

26109—A company in Canada desires to secure an agency for the sale of raw materials that can be imported into Canada on a competitive basis, used in the manufacture of paints, soap, and paper, such as caustic soda, silicate of soda, lamp and bone black, asphaltum, litharge, whiting, blanc fixi, saltpeter, China clay, sulphur, etc. Quotations may be made f.o.b. Payment will be made by draft with bill of lading attached. Reference.

26114—The representative of a manufacturers association in South Africa who will be in the United States for a period of three months desires to establish permanent connections with American firms in a position to furnish monthly 3 hundredweight of orthotoluol sulphamid to be used in the manufacture of saccharin. He also wishes to purchase machinery for producing caustic soda from salt, and machinery for making calcium carbide, also orthotoluol sulphamid. Further information may be had on application to the Bureau or its district offices. References.

26118—An agency is desired by a man in Portugal for the sale of chemical products, anilines, dyestuffs, chemicals, and drugs. Quotations should be made f.o.b. New York, including commission. Duplicate samples should be submitted. Correspondence may be in English. References.

26156—A man in France wishes to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of chemical products for pharmaceutical industries, dyeing and drugs Correspondence should be in French. References.

26168—A manufacturer and exporter of pharmaceutical products in France desires an agency for pharmaceutical specialties and will also purchase outright in moderate quantities. Payment will be made in 30 days or by cash against documents. Correspondence should be in French. References.

26160—An agency is desired by a company in Peru for the sale of drugs, chemicals, etc. Correspondence may be in English. References.

Half the World's Supply of Tin

Next to the rubber industry, which now easily ranks first in point of importance in British Malaya, comes the production of tin, in the output and export of which the Malay States and Straits Settlements stand without a rival. From the mines of the Malay Peninsula is produced more than half the world's supply of tin in the form of concentrates, which is for the most part dealt with by the extensive smelting works at Singapore and Penang. In addition, these huge smelting plants, with a capacity for smelting more than 7,000 tons of tin each month, receive ore supplies in large quantities from Siam, neighboring Dutch islands, and other tin-producing countries, so that the output of these smelters is considerably in excess of the tin actually mined in the Malay States.

Tin produced in the Federated Malay States yielded, on the metallic basis of a 70 per cent. ore yield, 43,870 tons, of a value of $36,630,721, as against 46,766 tons in 1915, of a value of $34,924,831. The difference in value was due to the higher price of the metal during 1916, which is computed at an average price of $834.96 per ton, as compared with the average price of $746.76 for 1915. In addition to the above, 4,383 tons of tin were produced in the Non-Federated Malay States, making a total of 48,253 tons for the entire Malay Peninsula.

The decreased production of tin in the Malay Peninsula is attributed mainly to labor shortage, due to the increasing attractiveness of the rubber industry, which has diverted not only labor but capital as well to this highly profitable field of enterprise in the Malay States.

The highest price of tin per picul (133 1/3 pounds) was $55.36 on May 4, and the lowest $43,86 on July 20. The average price in 1915 was $44.36 per picul.

Exports of tin from the Straits Settlements for 1916 amounted to 65,230 tons, valued at $55,444,215, as compared with 68,785 tons in 1915, valued at $52,011,190. The exports to the United States in 1916 amounted to 28,100 tons valued at $23,715,940 compared with 32,285 tons in 1915, valued at $24,378,325.

According to the statistics furnished by the Mines Department of the Federated Malay States, the total export of tungsten ores in 1916 was 1,154,666 pounds, including 696,933 pounds of wolfram and 457,733 pounds of scheelite. The corresponding figures for 1915 were 525,333 pounds for the total, of which 397,233 pounds were of wolfram and 128,100 pounds of scheelite.

FERTILIZER SHIPMENTS TO CANADA

The committee on fertilizers of the Chemical Alliance issues the following: Fertilizers can be shipped to Canada under individual licenses as heretofore, provided such fertilizers do not contain sulphate of ammonia. We are endeavoring, however, and have reason to believe that in the very near future we will obtain a ruling from the War Trade Board which will permit exportations under a form of general license and do away with the necessity for individual licenses. We are also inclined to believe that we will be permitted to issue, under certain qualifications, such fertilizer as has already been made up which contains sulphate of ammonia. Individual license applications (Form A-2) can be obtained from the War Trade Board, Bureau of Exports, 1435 K Street N. W., Washington, upon application.

BRITISH DYESTUFF MANUFACTURERS ASK GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL AID

Sir John Lonsdale Declares Great Britain Can Produce all the Dyes Needed for Domestic Use if Help is Given for Erecting Plants.

Sir John Lonsdale, who presided at the annual meeting of Levinstein's, Ltd., London, England, said it was now possible for Great Britain to produce all the dyestuffs it needs for domestic use. He continued:

"If the Government is prepared to give the necessary financial assistance and special priority for the erection of plant, we, for our part, will guarantee to make this country independent of Germany or any other foreign source for dyestuffs. Let there be no misunderstanding on this point. In our organization the State has an asset of the greatest value, for we have the knowledge and experience to free the textile trade from German domination in dyes, and we shall undoubtedly produce the results required, given the necessary help from the State."

The work done by Messrs. Levinstein at Blackley and Port Ellesmere, says the London *Financial News*, is relieving the dye famine of the world and helping to break down the German monopoly of a key industry which had become a source of great economic power. But Sir John Lonsdale clearly demonstrates that much remains yet to be done if the British dye industry is to be placed in a position rendering it capable of resisting German competition after the war.

Before the war the British textile industry and other dye-users were dependent upon Germany for 80 per cent. of the dyes employed—that is to say, British industries, representing £200,000,000 of capital, were practically at the mercy of German dye makers. Now the peace requirements of these industries are widely different from those of war time. The range of dyes manufactured in this country to-day has to be very widely extended. The manufacture of the peace requirements of the dye-using trades is limited (as far as Messrs. Levinstein, Limited, are concerned) not by their scientific knowledge, but by the extent of their plant.

The paper continues:

"The original works of this company were erected by Germans solely to comply with the Patents Act of 1907; they were only designed to carry out the last stage of the manufacture of indigo, no provision being made for the manufacture of the all-important intermediate product without which it was impossible to obtain the finished dye. The war shut off the import of this intermediate material, and the present management, which purchased the German property, proceeded to erect the large plant necessary for the production of the essential intermediate.

"One of the many difficulties involved was the fact that the Government had already commandeered all the supplies of the raw material required. Accordingly, a new process from another raw material was developed, and with the remarkable speed extraordinary results were achieved. Ever since the outbreak of war the company has been by far the largest supplier of aniline dyestuffs to the War Office and Admiralty and to the Colonial and Allied armies, also shipping large supplies to the United States to cover the requirements of American textile manufacturers who had contracts with the Allied Governments. By March, 1915, the company had sufficient plant installed to meet the entire demands of the textile mills of the world for naval and military purposes outside the Central Empires.

"The intention underlying the formation of the British Dyes Company and the investment of £2,000,000 of public money therein was excellent, says Sir John Lonsdale, but it has not solved the problem of securing adequate peace supplies of British-made dyes. Messrs. Levinstein, he declares, manufacture today more dyes and a wider range of dyes than all the other British makers of aniline dyes combined, but much more remains to be done. The company possesses the knowledge; what it requires is more plant, and the provision of such additional plant is governed solely by financial considerations.

"Sir John Lonsdale, on behalf of his company, therefore throws out this challenge—or perhaps it should be termed invitation—to the nation: 'If the Government is prepared to give the necessary financial assistance and special priority for the erection of plant, we, for our part, will guarantee to make this country independent of Germany or any other foreign source of dyestuffs.'

"This is an undertaking which cannot be ignored by the Government. In the Levinstein organization the country has an asset of the highest economic value. After the war Germany's dye industry will be one of her strongest economic weapons. Tariffs will not exclude German dyes if the necessary plant does not exist in this country to meet trade requirements. British Dyes, Limited, in which the Government is interested, has not yet displayed the capacity for production of the country's requirements, and it is essential that further steps should be taken. We hope that the fullest impartial consideration will be devoted to Sir John Lonsdale's statement and that prompt action will be taken, as the question admits of no delay."

Starts Dyestuff Course

In accordance with the suggestion of Prof. Julius Stieglitz, of the University of Chicago, who is also chairman of the Committee on Synthetic Drugs of the National Research Council, and president last year of the American Chemical Society, that the university should shape its chemical course to bring about closer co-operation between scientists and business men, as was the practice in Germany, the University of Chicago is accepting industrial fellowships, the expenses of which are met by manufacturing concerns.

One of these industrial fellowships has already been started at the university for the scientific study of methods for producing the most delicate dyes. By permitting other nations to buy only the cheaper dyes, Germans expect to control manufacture of the finest colored silks, woolens and cottons for years after peace is declared. This plan would give them control of industries that would bring them hundreds of millions of dollars annually.

Prof. Stieglitz says:

"What America needs is a declaration of chemical independence. We have been entirely dependent upon Germany for many chemicals used in medicine, surgery, and the industries. There is a rich field for scientific work and a number of universities are taking it up.

"Manufacture of dyestuffs in itself is not a big industry. It is probable that the amount expended annually for dyes is not more than $4,000,000. But we have been told by Germans that they will not sell their choicest dyes to us after the war. By keeping them in Germany they can control the manufacture of the finest colored dress fabrics and this involves hundreds of millions of dollars annually."

FIRE DESTROYS STOCK OF CHEMICALS

Fire on Jan. 4, in the building occupied by the Day-Bergwall Company, manufacturing chemists, 111-123 Buffalo street, Milwaukee, Wis., caused damage estimated at about $200,000, and almost completely destroyed the three story structure. Most of the loss was on stock. According to G. M. Day, secretary and treasurer of the company, the building is so badly damaged as to necessitate entire reconstruction. A recent inventory of the stock placed the value at nearly $150,000.

Drug & Chemical Notes

The DePree Chemical Company, Chicago, Ill., has leased a large store and basement at 34-36 West Houston street, New York, to be utilized as its Eastern distributing station.

The Clinch Valley Chemical Extract Company, St. Paul, Va., recently incorporated with a capital of $5,000,000, is said to have commenced the construction of a large by-product plant.

The Kingdon Company, 14 Elm Place, Nutley, N. J., has filed authorization papers to engage in the manufacture of proprietary medicines, etc. H. S. Dale heads the company.

James J. Dougherty, formerly connected with Couch Brothers Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., has been appointed chemist-dyer for the National Artificial Silk Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

The United States Industrial Alcohol Company, 27 William street, New York, has acquired the distillery of Clarke Brothers & Company, Peoria, Ill., and it is said is planning for the reconstruction and improvement of the plant for the manufacture of chemicals.

The Farmingdale Chemical Company, Farmingdale, L. I., has purchased the plant of the E. C. Nelson Manufacturing Company, Farmingdale, for $75,000. The company is planning to use the plant for the manufacture of certain chemicals which were obtained from Germany before the war.

The Apex Chemical Company, 118 Sanford street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has acquired the plant and property of the Hygienic Chemical Company at Elizabethport, N. J. The plant has a large frontage on the Elizabeth River, and the new owner is planning for extensive improvements to provide for the shipping and receiving of materials by water.

The Nitro Chemical Company, 25 Broad Street, New York, which recently took over a section of the plant of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Lyndhurst, N. J., is planning for the immediate construction of twenty-five new buildings, each about 60 by 400 feet, to be devoted to the manufacture of picric acid for the United States Government. When running to capacity, the company expects to have an output of approximately 800,000 pounds of wet picric acid every thirty days, which acid is used in the manufacture of hand grenades. About 4,000 hands will be employed. At the present time the company has in operation a large plant at Kingston, N. Y., engaged in the manufacture of this product.

USES FOR SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

The Barrett Company has recently issued an interesting pamphlet, entitled, "Sulphate of Ammonia, Its Source, Production and Use." The booklet contains about 25 pages of condensed information regarding the history of the formation and composition of coal and the production of ammonium sulphate as a by-product in the manufacture of coke and coal gas.

The general question of fertilizers is discussed, the requirements of the various staple crops being shown by use of a comparative chart. The adaptability of ammonium sulphate as a general plant food and all-around fertilizing material is taken up in conjunction with the action of this product in the soil and the maintenance of healthy conditions. The pamphlet is replete with interesting and instructive photographs and diagrams.

Dependence Upon Chemists

Dr. Charles H. Herty in a review of the chemical industry written for the Philadelphia *Ledger* says in part:

The continued dependence of America upon the activities of its own chemists has resulted in a still further expanded domestic chemical industry during 1917. The eager search for potash from every possible source is bringing more and more of this essential product into the market; with increasing experience the variety of dyestuffs offered is constantly enlarging, the supplies being ample for domestic requirements and for a rapidly growing export trade; licenses under the the trading-with-the-enemy act are opening lines of manufacture for much needed material; these are but types of the many-sided activities of the last year.

Our entry into the war on a far larger scale than originally contemplated has naturally and notably increased efforts along these lines which contribute directly to munitions and other army supplies, for example, heavy chemicals, alloys, toluol and dyestuffs for uniforms. This tendency in manufacture is by no means ended, for new products, known hitherto only on a laboratory scale, must be rapidly turned out in enormous quantities if our army is to be equipped properly next spring for that offensive warfare which will ultimately bring victory.

During the year there have been many evidences of healthy conditions which form a substantial basis of confidence in the future of the industry. The Third National Exposition of Chemical Industries, with its great variety of exhibits, increased number of exhibitors and large attendance, was inspiring. The resuscitation of the Chemical Alliance promises that measure of co-operation which is needed if the industry is to withstand the intense foreign competition which it will meet after the war.

Best of all, there is evident throughout the country a spirit of appreciation of the fine work done by our chemists during this war period. That spirit has not yet had opportunity to manifest itself in the form of definitely enacted favorable legislation by Congress. It is safe to predict, however, that Congress, guided by the thorough study of chemical industry now being made by the Tariff Commission, will enact such supplementary legislation as will insure the future of the industry.

WINE LEES PRODUCTS IN GREECE

Although there are no factories in Greece devoted exclusively to the production of tartaric acid and other products of wine lees, the country produces enough for its own needs and exports a certain amount in normal times to Italy, France, England and Australia. One large corporation devoted to the manufacture of soap, oleaginous products and chemicals produces from wine lees an almost chemically pure cream of tartar sold to local confectioners for the manufacture of fine breads and cakes, and until the present paucity of tonnage exported some of its product to England and Australia. During the past two years this same company has exported small quantities of tartrate of lime and wine lees to France and Italy. These lees are obtained from sediment in the tanks of the currant distilleries. Owing to lack of transportation facilities there are at present about 2,000 tons of wine lees on hand in Greece, whose argol content is estimated at 20 to 60 per cent.

Plans have been prepared for a large addition to the plant of the American Synthetic Color Company, manufacturer of dyestuffs, located at Stamford, Conn. It is reported that the building will cost about $30,000, will be constructed under Government supervision and will be used to manufacture a product for Government use.

CAPITAL OF GERMAN DYE COMPANIES

Large Increases Authorized to Compete With British and American Industry—Prof. Duisberg Urges Leverkusen Concern to be Ready for After-War Trade Battle.

German chemical and dyestuff companies held meetings in December to authorize large increases in capital, according to the London *Times* which says:

"At the meeting of the Leverkusen concern, which is one of those which is now raising its capital to £4,500,000, the director general, Professor Duisberg, expressed the opinion that the German dyes industry has very hard times to face and must enter on the struggle with the utmost possible speed after the conclusion of the war.

"Professor Duisberg estimates that the enemy concerns are now five times as numerous as the German concerns, and that their capital is three times as great. He also observed that numerous enemy munition factories will be adapted to the production of dyes.

"One of the smaller members of the syndicate is the Griesheim-Elektron Chemical Manufacturing Company at Frankfurt, which is raising its capital from £800,000 to £1,250,000. So far from having been disposed of by the recent explosion, the Griesheim concern has effected its increase of capital on the ground of the enormous strain which will still be put upon the dyes industry by the war and the need for large expenditure in converting the business to peace purposes.

"Referring to the recent explosion, the chairman said, according to the *Cologne Gazette*, that its extent and consequences were not so considerable as had at first been supposed. The material damage was very extensive but covered by insurance. Only one department of the works had been moved elsewhere as the result of the explosion. There had been no considerable interruption of work in the rest of the concern."

Counselor Smith, of the American legation at Copenhagen, reports:

The following memorandum on the proposed increase of the capital stock of certain dyestuff companies in Germany, with a view to erecting a plant for obtaining nitrogen, was prepared by Mr. W. A. Owen, of the National Radiator Co., and is based largely on an article appearing in the Berliner Tageblatt of November 9.

The first official proposals are now at hand which the executives of the aniline group will lay before their general assembly for the increase of their capital stock. The Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik in Mannhein proposes a stock increase of 30,000,000 marks (at normal exchange the mark is worth 23.8 cents United States currency), bringing its capital up to 90,000,000 marks; the Farbenfabriken, formerly Friedrich Bayer & Co., in Leverkusen, also 30,000,000 marks to 90,000,000 marks; the Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, 9,000,000 to 25,000,000; the Aktien Gesellschaft fur Electron, 9,000,000 to 25,000,000; and the Aktien Gesellschaft fur Anilinfabrikation in Berlin, from 19,800,000 to 33,000,000 marks. In all cases the rate of issue will be 107 per cent. The object is to cover the actual need of capital to carry out the enlargement of the nitrogen plant at the Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik at Ludwigshafen on the Rhine.

An identical statement issued by the executive of the Leverkusen and the Berlin works is worthy of note. It reads: "As far as may be ascertained by conditions at the present time a considerable reduction in the rate of dividends will have to be reckoned with as a result of increasing the capital stock." Whether this statement refers only to the current year or for a longer period can not be determined from the wording of this statement. That the dividends of the current year will show a retrograde tendency is not impossible as the new stock is subject to dividend from the 1st of January while the plant that is to be paid for with the new funds would hardly show earnings from the same date. For future years, on the other hand, it would be extremely difficult to draw up an even approximately certain prognostication, since, regardless of the efficiency of the works, numerous other factors come into question, such as the development of the economic life after the war, and the possibility of export.

In connection with the aforementioned increase of capital stock, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* learns that the firm of Leopold Cassela & Co., in Frankfort, which belongs to the combine and stands in close relations with the Hochster Farbewerken, will increase its present capital stock of 30,000,000 marks to 45,000,000 marks.

PROGRESS IN AMERICAN-MADE DYES

Louis Lazard, vice-president of the Chemical Section of the Brussels Chamber of Commerce, contributed an article on dye manufacturing in the United States to the New York *Times* of Jan. 6. He says in part:

Since the beginning of hostilities the manufacturers in the United States of America have increased their production daily, and from time to time a new color is added. It is quite true that the fastest colors are not made here yet. Neither are the alizarines and so-called vat colors, which are fast to light and to washing on cotton and silk, but one must bear in mind that "Rome was not built in a day," and as the manufacturers have proven themselves capable of making just as good dyes as Germany, the fast colors will also be produced here. Even now a start has been made to make a few of them. Some of these colors are imported from Switzerland, and the users who absolutely need them can get small quantities.

The Germans have been especially most successful because of their having extensive research laboratories. So far in this country manufacturers have not had the time to do much research work, as they had to face the situation and start to produce without delay the colors in demand; but the time will come when this condition will be changed and the business standardized. Then more attention will be paid to research work, for which producers have already on hand the most valuable chemists, and we may expect that America, too, will find new products which will be of much use to the manufacturers and dyers of cotton, wool, and silk goods, who more and more request fast colors.

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Two New York firms are in the list of manufacturers who have been awarded contracts for the supply of drugs and chemicals for the army.

Powers,-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, New York, 3,000 bottles syrupus ferri iodidi, U. S. P., ½-pint, in glass bottle, 29 25c per jar; 2,000 bottles spiritus aetheris compositus, ½-lb., in dark A. C. bottle, $1.31 per bottle; 10,000 bottles zinci oxidum, 4-oz., in W. M. bottle, 15½c per bottle; 6,000 bottles morphinae sulphas, ¼-oz., in bottle, $3.2375 per bottle; 2,000 jars massa hydrargyri, 2-oz., in jar, 23.75c per jar; 20,000 bottles crystallized phenol, ½-lb., in dark A. C. bottle, 33c per bottle.

Schieffelin & Co., New York City, 1,000 bots. lycopodium, 3 ozs. in W. M. bot., 51.25c per bot.

Eli Lilly & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., 10,000 bots, trochisci ammonii chloridi, 100 bot., 12½c per bot.

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Baltimore, Md., 10,000 tubes hydrochlorosulphan, 32 mgm. hypodermic tablets, 20 in tube, 7½c per tube, 2,000 bots. tinctura cinchonae composita, 1 pint in bot., 80c per bot.

Dermatological research laboratories, Philadelphia, 500 ampulae arsenobenzol 0.6 grams each, $1 per ampule.

Drug & Chemical Notes

The DePree Chemical Company, Chicago, Ill., has leased a large store and basement at 34-36 West Houston street, New York, to be utilized as its Eastern distributing station.

The Clinch Valley Chemical Extract Company, St. Paul, Va., recently incorporated with a capital of $5,000,000, is said to have commenced the construction of a large by-product plant.

The Kingdon Company, 14 Elm Place, Nutley, N. J., has filed authorization papers to engage in the manufacture of proprietary medicines, etc. H. S. Dale heads the company.

James J. Dougherty, formerly connected with Couch Brothers Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., has been appointed chemist-dyer for the National Artificial Silk Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

The United States Industrial Alcohol Company, 27 William street, New York, has acquired the distillery of Clarke Brothers & Company, Peoria, Ill., and it is said is planning for the reconstruction and improvement of the plant for the manufacture of chemicals.

The Farmingdale Chemical Company, Farmingdale, L. I., has purchased the plant of the E. C. Nelson Manufacturing Company, Farmingdale, for $75,000. The company is planning to use the plant for the manufacture of certain chemicals which were obtained from Germany before the war.

The Apex Chemical Company, 118 Sanford street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has acquired the plant and property of the Hygienic Chemical Company at Elizabethport, N. J. The plant has a large frontage on the Elizabeth River, and the new owner is planning for extensive improvements to provide for the shipping and receiving of materials by water.

The Nitro Chemical Company, 25 Broad Street, New York, which recently took over a section of the plant of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Lyndhurst, N. J., is planning for the immediate construction of twenty-five new buildings, each about 60 by 400 feet, to be devoted to the manufacture of picric acid for the United States Government. When running to capacity, the company expects to have an output of approximately 800,000 pounds of wet picric acid every thirty days, which acid is used in the manufacture of hand grenades. About 4,000 hands will be employed. At the present time the company has in operation a large plant at Kingston, N. Y., engaged in the manufacture of this product.

USES FOR SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

The Barrett Company has recently issued an interesting pamphlet, entitled, "Sulphate of Ammonia, Its Source, Production and Use." The booklet contains about 25 pages of condensed information regarding the history of the formation and composition of coal and the production of ammonium sulphate as a by-product in the manufacture of coke and coal gas.

The general question of fertilizers is discussed, the requirements of the various staple crops being shown by use of a comparative chart. The adaptability of ammonium sulphate as a general plant food and all-around fertilizing material is taken up in conjunction with the action of this product in the soil and the maintenance of healthy conditions. The pamphlet is replete with interesting and instructive photographs and diagrams.

Dependence Upon Chemists

Dr. Charles H. Herty in a review of the chemical industry written for the Philadelphia *Ledger* says in part:

The continued dependence of America upon the activities of its own chemists has resulted in a still further expanded domestic chemical industry during 1917. The eager search for potash from every possible source is bringing more and more of this essential product into the market; with increasing experience the variety of dyestuffs offered is constantly enlarging, the supplies being ample for domestic requirements and for a rapidly growing export trade; licenses under the the trading-with-the-enemy act are opening lines of manufacture for much needed material; these are but types of the many-sided activities of the last year.

Our entry into the war on a far larger scale than originally contemplated has naturally and notably increased efforts along these lines which contribute directly to munitions and other army supplies, for example, heavy chemicals, alloys, toluol and dyestuffs for uniforms. This tendency in manufacture is by no means ended, for new products, known hitherto only on a laboratory scale, must be rapidly turned out in enormous quantities if our army is to be equipped properly next spring for that offensive warfare which will ultimately bring victory.

During the year there have been many evidences of healthy conditions which form a substantial basis of confidence in the future of the industry. The Third National Exposition of Chemical Industries, with its great variety of exhibits, increased number of exhibitors and large attendance, was inspiring. The resuscitation of the Chemical Alliance promises that measure of co-operation which is needed if the industry is to withstand the intense foreign competition which it will meet after the war.

Best of all, there is evident throughout the country a spirit of appreciation of the fine work done by our chemists during this war period. That spirit has not yet had opportunity to manifest itself in the form of definitely enacted favorable legislation by Congress. It is safe to predict, however, that Congress, guided by the thorough study of chemical industry now being made by the Tariff Commission, will enact such supplementary legislation as will insure the future of the industry.

WINE LEES PRODUCTS IN GREECE

Although there are no factories in Greece devoted exclusively to the production of tartaric acid and other products of wine lees, the country produces enough for its own needs and exports a certain amount in normal times to Italy, France, England and Australia. One large corporation devoted to the manufacture of soap, oleaginous products and chemicals produces from wine lees an almost chemically pure cream of tartar sold to local confectioners for the manufacture of fine breads and cakes, and until the present paucity of tonnage exported some of its product to England and Australia. During the past two years this same company has exported small quantities of tartrate of lime and wine lees to France and Italy. These lees are obtained from sediment in the tanks of the currant distilleries. Owing to lack of transportation facilities there are at present about 2,000 tons of wine lees on hand in Greece, whose argol content is estimated at 20 to 60 per cent.

Plans have been prepared for a large addition to the plant of the American Synthetic Color Company, manufacturer of dyestuffs, located at Stamford, Conn. It is reported that the building will cost about $30,000, will be constructed under Government supervision and will be used to manufacture a product for Government use.

CAPITAL OF GERMAN DYE COMPANIES

Large Increases Authorized to Compete With British and American Industry—Prof. Duisberg Urges Leverkusen Concern to be Ready for After-War Trade Battle.

German chemical and dyestuff companies held meetings in December to authorize large increases in capital, according to the London *Times* which says:

"At the meeting of the Leverkusen concern, which is one of those which is now raising its capital to £4,500,000, the director general, Professor Duisberg, expressed the opinion that the German dyes industry has very hard times to face and must enter on the struggle with the utmost possible speed after the conclusion of the war.

"Professor Duisberg estimates that the enemy concerns are now five times as numerous as the German concerns, and that their capital is three times as great. He also observed that numerous enemy munition factories will be adapted to the production of dyes.

"One of the smaller members of the syndicate is the Griesheim-Elektron Chemical Manufacturing Company at Frankfurt, which is raising its capital from £800,000 to £1,250,000. So far from having been disposed of by the recent explosion, the Griesheim concern has effected its increase of capital on the ground of the enormous strain which will still be put upon the dyes industry by the war and the need for large expenditure in converting the business to peace purposes.

"Referring to the recent explosion, the chairman said, according to the *Cologne Gazette*, that its extent and consequences were not so considerable as had at first been supposed. The material damage was very extensive but covered by insurance. Only one department of the works had been moved elsewhere as the result of the explosion. There had been no considerable interruption of work in the rest of the concern."

Counselor Smith, of the American legation at Copenhagen, reports:

The following memorandum on the proposed increase of the capital stock of certain dyestuff companies in Germany, with a view to erecting a plant for obtaining nitrogen, was prepared by Mr. W. A. Owen, of the National Radiator Co., and is based largely on an article appearing in the Berliner Tageblatt of November 9.

The first official proposals are now at hand which the executives of the aniline group will lay before their general assembly for the increase of their capital stock. The Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik in Mannhein proposes a stock increase of 30,000,000 marks (at normal exchange the mark is worth 23.8 cents United States currency), bringing its capital up to 90,000,000 marks; the Farbenfabriken, formerly Friedrich Bayer & Co., in Leverkusen, also 30,000,000 marks to 90,000,000 marks; the Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, 9,000,000 to 25,000,000; the Aktien Gesellschaft fur Electron, 9,000,000 to 25,000,000; and the Aktien Gesellschaft fur Anilinfabrikation in Berlin, from 19,800,000 to 33,000,000 marks. In all cases the rate of issue will be 107 per cent. The object is to cover the actual need of capital to carry out the enlargement of the nitrogen plant at the Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik at Ludwigshafen on the Rhine.

An identical statement issued by the executive of the Leverkusen and the Berlin works is worthy of note. It reads: "As far as may be ascertained by conditions at the present time a considerable reduction in the rate of dividends will have to be reckoned with as a result of increasing the capital stock." Whether this statement refers only to the current year or for a longer period can not be determined from the wording of this statement. That the dividends of the current year will show a retrograde tendency is not impossible as the new stock is subject to dividend from the 1st of January while the plant that is to be paid for with the new funds would hardly show earnings from the same date. For future years, on the other hand, it would be extremely difficult to draw up an even approximately certain prognostication, since, regardless of the efficiency of the works, numerous other factors come into question, such as the development of the economic life after the war, and the possibility of export.

In connection with the aforementioned increase of capital stock, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* learns that the firm of Leopold Cassela & Co., in Frankfort, which belongs to the combine and stands in close relations with the Hochster Farbewerken, will increase its present capital stock of 30,000,000 marks to 45,000,000 marks.

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Color & Dyestuff Markets

DYESTUFF PRICES SAG SLIGHTLY

General Tone of the Market Firm—Many Dyewoods Scarce—Advance in Indigotine and Xylol—Intermediates Steady—Some Acids Weaker.

The New York market has held its own during the week on all the items that fall under the general heading of colors and dyestuffs. Where price changes have occurred on coal-tar colors the tendency in the majority of cases has been downward. This is especially true of chrysoidine R, induline, nigrosine water soluble blue, and sulphur black. The only item in the list of colors that advanced was indigotine. Despite the declines, the market is by no means weak. The demand is steady and prices, in the majority of cases, are holding firm.

Dye bases and dyewoods have been moving in good volume. Price changes were few, and where lower figures have been named for spot material forward positions continue to be quoted at levels that prevailed a week ago. The outstanding features in the natural dyestuffs market have been the tight condition of quercitron, crude gambier, logwood, cutch and all grades of turmeric. The demand has been unusually heavy for these materials and with spot supplies light, it is natural to expect that prices will rule firm. The inquiry for practically all dye bases and dyewoods is strong from every direction.

All grades of albumen are in light supply here and sellers are still having considerable trouble in locating sufficient stocks to take care of the consumer demand. Holders of any spot materials are quoting firmly at former levels, with the price of nearby stocks ranging at about the same quotation as spot. Although the cochineal market remains quiet sellers have not lowered the price because the inquiry is unusually heavy and an active market is expected before the first of next month. Spot offerings of cutch are limited and all prices are on a firm footing at approximately the same levels of a week ago.

Spot divi divi has declined slightly, but buying has been heavy and importers are not inclined to lower the price materially. Gambier is unchanged. Although the demand is not especially heavy for fustic, the undertone of the market is firm.

In coal-tar crudes phenol has been the outstanding feature. There is very little available in the New York market and holders are asking unusually high prices. Benzol has ruled quiet as well as naphthalene flakes. Few are offering toluol as the market has been practically stripped of stocks for some time. Xylol has been in better demand and the majority of holders have advanced their price.

Comparatively few price changes have been noted on intermediates. In the main the situation has held steady. Perhaps the most pronounced advance has been on aniline oil, which is now in heavy demand. Naphthionic as well as sulphanilic acids continue weak.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—Prices at the close were 55c@57c a pound for the domestic blood; 64c@65c a pound for the imported blood, and $1.05@$1.10 a pound for the Chinese egg. The market continues in a tight condition as arrivals have not increased and stocks are far from sufficient to take care of the consumer demand.

Cochineal—From a number of directions slightly higher prices are heard this week on cochineal, but the demand for spot material is not particularly heavy and only routine business has passed. There has been large buying in this market for some time and doubtless users are sufficiently supplied for the balance of this month. It cannot be learned that there has been any large accumulations of stocks. Prices are 54c@58c a pound for the silver; 55c@59c a pound for the rosy black, and 54c@55c a pound for the gray black.

Cutch—Sellers of cutch continue to quote firmly at 18c@20c a pound for the Rangoon, in boxes; 9½c@10c a pound for the liquid, and 11½c@13c a pound for the tablets, and holders of spot materials say that they would not shade the above prices materially regardless of buyer or quantity wanted. The consumer demand continues strong and business is greatly restricted on account of light supplies.

Divi Divi—Consumer demand has fallen off slightly, but importers have not lowered their figure for stocks on hand. It is not thought that $71.00 a ton could be materially shaded for stocks in quantity but it would perhaps be possible to pick up several small lots at $70.00 a ton. There have been several fairly large arrivals in the local market, but these stocks have gone to consumers and standing contracts.

Fustic—The consumer demand for fustic has not improved and firm bids at slightly below general market quotations would probably receive consideration. Importers continue to quote firmly, however, because arrivals have not been heavy. In most directions prices for spot and nearby sticks range from $45 to $50 a ton. The solid material is quoted at 25c@26c a pound, according to quantity, while the chips are moving in fairly steady volume at 4½c@5c a pound.

Gambier—Closing prices were 21c@21½c a pound for the common gambier; 10c@11c a pound for the 25 per cent., tan material; 23½c@25c a pound for cubes No. 1, and 21c@21½c a pound for cubes No. 2. Supplies on spot continue light and the situation is firm.

Indigo—Figures named in most directions for spot and nearby wool range from 30c to 32c a pound, according to quantity, while the price of the cotton holds steady and unchanged at 50c@54c a pound. About the same level of prices prevails for forward positions until June and quotations heard beyond that period are purely nominal. The demand is steady and because of the general confusion in shipping facilities sellers are not apparently figuring on lowering prices within the immediate future. The output at primary points is said to be below normal.

Logwood—Arrivals of both the logwood sticks and chips have been heavier and in some directions slightly lower prices are named for spot stocks. From $38 to $40 a ton is the price heard for the Mexican, (Campeache) material in quantity, while the 51-degree extract is quoted firmly at 9½c@12c a pound, according to quantity. The logwood chips are moving in steady volume at 3c@3½c a pound. Importers are now paying more to get the material to America and they say they could not shade these prices much and make a profit.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Although there is a fairly active inquiry for small quantities, interest in large quantities is nil. It is reported that the largest producers have become discouraged and liberal concessions have been made. At the close large quantities were obtainable at 36½c a gallon, with the price in small quantities ranging from 38c to 44c a gallon. The above prices are for C. P. material. Few quotations are heard on the 90 per cent. grade.

Naphthalene—Offerings continue light, with consumer interest at extremely low ebb. There is little spot material available. It is said 9½c a pound is the flat price on prime white flakes in the Middle West. The figure named in New York continues to range around 9¾c a pound for spot and over the month. Naphthalene balls are moving in steady volume toward consumers and prices for spot and nearby are 10½c to 11c a pound.

Phenol—It was reported that the Government had taken over the production on Monday, but this statement could not be confirmed at the close. It is said that Governmental needs under present plans are greatly in excess of the production of phenol and it is not unlikely that the producing capacity of some plants will be increased and that other plants which have not been operating of late, will be taken over entirely by the Government. Several carlots of spot material were offered at the close at 54c to 55c a pound, drums included.

Toluol—No improvement is noted in the way of Government releases of this material. Irrespective of the report that spot material is offered in the open market from time to time, it cannot be learned that there is much available in the New York market. Governmental classification of the various industries is expected and releases will then be made in accordance therewith. Only a small amount of business has passed on this product during the week and prices heard are purely nominal.

Xylol—Reports are to the effect that there has been a better demand for Xylol of late, but there is sufficient spot material to take care of the consumer call, and prices have not been advanced materially. According to quantity closing figures for spot and for delivery over the month ranged from 35c to 50c a gallon.

Intermediates

Acid, Naphthionic—Although the inquiry is good for this acid the buying interest is not large and sellers have lowered the price again. The opinion seems to be general that producers have curtailed their output because of the recent lull in trading, and it is not believed there is a very large accumulation of stocks. Sellers say they do not expect prices to go any lower. Business went through at $1.10 @$1.20 a pound for the crude, and $1.40@$1.60 a pound for the refined, according to quantity. Firm bids below these prices, however, would doubtless receive much attention.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Another quiet week has been reported on sulphanilic acid and in sympathy with the weaker condition of naphthionic acid, prices show a further decline. Considerable spot material was available in this market at the close at 31c a pound as the inside and 33c a pound as the maximum. The spot market has been neglected now for some time and there is not a great deal of interest manifested in forward positions.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The inquiry for aniline oil has not been particularly heavy during the past few days, but there has been a good volume of business and previous prices have been well maintained, due chiefly to the sharp advance in a number of raw materials entering into the manufacture of this product. Contracts over the year are generally quoted at 27c. a pound, drums extra, while some have shaded this figure to 26½c a pound. The salts is moving in fair volume to consumers and prices range from 31c to 34c a pound, according to quantity.

Benzoate of Soda—Considerable interest is now centered on this product, as the advent of high prices has apparently spurred buyers to cover for future requirements. The fact that there are few producers offering tends to create a feeling of uncertainty. Sales of the soda have been reported at $3.85 to $3.95 a pound, while the acid has sold as high as $4.35.

Benzol—An improved condition is reported on benzol, and because of additional buying interest the majority of sellers have advanced their price. Users are apparently in need of stocks as some of the largest consumers have recently entered the market heavily. Prices on forward positions are higher. Closing prices for spot and nearby were 38c@43½c a gallon, according to quantity. From one direction it was said that contracts over 1918 were being made at 37c a gallon.

Betanaphthol—No important changes have been reported in this market on either the technical or sublimed grades of betanaphthol. From one source it was learned that quite a large quantity of the technical material passed to a consumer at 65c a pound, and it is understood that offerings are being made quite freely from many reliable quarters at approximately the same price. The demand for the sublimed material has fallen off somewhat and from 86c to 89c a pound are now the prevailing prices. It cannot be learned that supplies are abundant, but they appear to be in sufficient quantity to take care of more business.

Beta-Naphthylamine—Offerings continue to be made comparatively freely at unchanged figures of $1.65 to $2.00 a pound for spot technical, and from $2.65 to $2.70 a pound for the sublimed. Trading in this market is of only a routine character, and taking the situation as a whole there is no new feature to the situation.

Dinitrotoluol—The bulk of the production of this material continues to go into the manufacture of explosives and the condition is firm. Spot and nearby are quoted at 58c@60c a pound, with not a great deal offered. Sellers are expecting further advances.

H Acid—A fairly active market is reported and some factors are not quoting at this time. There continues, however, a wide variation in prices, as well as ideas as to quality of material. From $2.25 to $2.75 a pound is quoted for the 100 per cent. material, free from moisture, while $2.00 a pound and upwards is quoted for the 85 per cent. in paste form of light moisture content.

ITALY FIXES CHEMICAL PRICES

Ministerial decrees which have been issued in Italy establish new maximum prices for calcium cyanamid and the prices of citrate of lime and cooked acid juice. The price of citrate of lime for 1917-18 is fixed at 433 lire per quintal, base 64 per cent. of citric acid. The price of cooked acid juice is fixed at 640 lire per quantity corresponding to a quintal of citrate of lime, base 64 per cent. of citric acid. The maximum price of calcium cyanamid is fixed at 68 lire per quintal of a quality guaranteed 15-16 per cent. nitrogen, in sacks of 100 kilos, f. o. b. station of departure.

BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON OFFICERS

At a meeting of the directors of the Butterworth-Judson Corporation the following officers were re-elected:

President, W. A. Bradford; First Vice-President, G. A. MacIntosh; Second Vice-President, Edw. Spahr; Secretary and Treasurer, N. W. Runnion.

The Directors are G. M. Dahl, T. L. Chadbourne, Jr., S. B. Fleming, John J. Watson, Jr., C. E. Mitchell, Guy E. Tripp, W. A. Bradford, Walter H. Aldridge.

The Atlas Powder Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock.

In 1916, the exports of manganese from Brazil reached the unprecedented quantity of 503,130 tons, of which all except ten tons was imported by the United States.

Essentials Manufacturing Corporation of Manhattan, drugs, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated by H. Benoit, B. Siegel, J. L. Goodman, No. 601 East 107th street.

Heavy Chemical Markets

DEMAND FOR CHEMICALS IMPROVING

Stocks in Consumers Hands Not Large and Active Market Is Expected—All Acids Are Scarce—Caustic Potash Firmer—Price Changes.

The volume of business that passed during the week on the majority of heavy chemicals was a decided improvement over the condition of a week ago. Inquiries and orders for most all stocks are increasing daily and there is an exceptionally strong call for products that are now difficult to obtain. The report that the Government is preparing to appoint a General Director for the chemical industry during the period of the war has created great interest in the trade.

Sellers view the situation with much optimism as the consuming industry has not been buying heavily. The Government's attitude has had considerable to do with buyers remaining out of the market.

All acids are scarce and few offerings are being made on any material, and judging by the Government's requirements this tight condition will continue for some time to come. The largest producers of acids say they are far behind in their regular orders and the coal and labor shortage has added to their troubles. Prices now quoted on practically all of the heavy acids are purely nominal. All grades of alums continue to improve and in some quarters higher prices were heard at the close. Spot and nearby bleaching powder is also in heavier demand and a very active market has been noted on this material during the week. The local spot market is now practically cleaned up of calcium acetate as buying has been unusually heavy for some time and producers are reluctant to quote on deliveries over the entire year.

Supplies of caustic potash are light and the tendency of the market is again upward. No important changes have been reported on bichromate of potash or magnesite. A steady movement of stocks toward consumers has been reported during the week and prices have held firm with few revisions. Quietness has been noted on all varieties of acetate of lead and because of the lack of buying interest several of the larger holders have lowered their price slightly in the hope that it would stimulate trading, but at the close users appeared disinterested.

The Japanese prussiates are in heavy demand and the condition is now practically nominal since importers are still unable to get supplies fast enough to take care of the demand. A steady and firm condition is reported on saltpetre. Caustic soda has been neglected entirely during the interval and prices are lower than they have been for a long time. In fact the bottom seems to have dropped out of the market and for a while soda ash declined in sympathy, but at the close had recovered materially.

Acid, Acetic—There has been an active inquiry for the glacial acetic acid, and prospective buyers have discovered that producers are not inclined to quote at the present time, owing to the uncertain situation in acetate of lime, the control of which has been assumed by the War Department, according to well founded reports. Occasional spot offerings are noted. It was learned at the close that one lot of 14 tons was on the local market at 34c a pound. It is still rumored that 80 per cent., redistilled light is available from second hand sources at 20½c@22c a pound, with the 70 per cent. holding at 13½c@14½c a pound. Nominal prices heard on the 28 per cent. range from 5½c@6¼c a pound. The 56 per cent., is quoted at 10¾c@12c a pound.

Acid, Muriatic—Very little spot is offered on any of the degrees of muriatic acid. Large Government buying has practically stripped the local market of supplies. Prices range from 4c@4½c a pound for the 18 degree, which is about the level of a week ago; from 5c to 5½c a pound for the 20 degree, and from 6c to 6½c a pound for the 22 degree material. The demand from all directions continues strong, but because of the inability of sellers to locate sufficient material to take care of the consumer call, the closing figures represented only small parcels.

Acid, Nitric—The Government has taken over the bulk of the production and there is very little of any degree offered on the open market. It is understood that manufacturers are working on full time. Nominal prices are; 7¼c @7½c a pound for the 36 degree nitric; 7¼c@7¾c a pound for the 38 degree; 8½c@8¾c for the 40 degree and 9½c@ 9¾c a pound for the 42 degree material.

Acid, Sulphuric—Practically no offerings are now being made on the spot for this material. Quotations heard from time to time are those governing only small lots of sulphuric. Despite the fact that manufacturers are working at full capacity they are still unable to produce in sufficient quantities to take care of the heavy consumer call. Nominal quotations at the close were 2c@3c a pound for the 66 degree; 1½c to 2½c a pound for the 60 degree, and 1¼c@ 2½c a pound for the 50 degree material. Nothing is heard regarding forward situations as makers are not in a position to quote in view of the tight spot condition of the local market.

Alums—The market closed firm on all grades of alums with a heavier demand from all directions. Slightly advanced prices were 4½c@4¾c a pound for the ammonium lump; 7½c to 8½c a pound for the potassium lump; 23½c@ 25c a pound for the potassium chrome and 18c@20c a pound for the ammonium chrome. Although the market has not been particularly active until the past few days it is not learned that there are any large spot quantities available since the production has been curtailed recently, but now makers are increasing the output to take care of the bigger business that is apparent.

Aluminum Sulphate—The commercial, or low grade, was quoted for spot and nearby at 2c@3c a pound, and the price of the iron free, or high grade, ranged from 3½c to 4c a pound. The improved condition that was noted on this material last week continues to hold and sellers are inclined to be bullish in view of the heavy inquiry.

Bleaching Powder—The situation on this material continues to improve from week to week with prices gradually advancing. It was not thought at the close that in quantity 2⅞c a pound could be materially shaded, although from one or two directions 2½c a pound has been heard. The demand is heavier and with the inquiry strong prices will probably remain firm for some time to come.

Calcium Acetate—There is very little spot material in the New York market and prices now heard are almost purely nominal at this time. Business passed at $6.00@ $6.05, but it is understood that this was in small lots. The makers are having trouble in securing sufficient coal to produce fast enough to take care of the consumer demand.

Copper Sulphate—The price of the 98-99 per cent. large crystals, ranges from 8¾c to 9c a pound which is a decided decline from the figure named a week ago. Nichols brand is now 9⅞c a pound for prompt shipment, but some resale material is being offered in the New York market from regular dealers at 9½c to 9¾c a pound. It is

stated that outside interests continue to depress the market and there are offerings reported from 9⅛c a pound and upward.

Lead Acetate—Not a great deal of buying interest has been noted and the majority of sellers have lowered their price. The inquiry, however, is strong and several are expecting more activity during the latter part of February. Prices range from 12¾c@13¾c a pound for the brown sugar; 16½c@17½c a pound for the white crystals; 15¾c @16¼c a pound for broken cakes and 16½c@17½c a pound for the granulated.

Potash, Caustic—The demand is heavy and only moderate supplies are offered on spot at 64c@65c a pound for 70-75 per cent. material; 84c@85c a pound for the 88-92 per cent., and 82½c@85c a pound for the 80-85 per cent. grade.

Potassium Prussiate—Only nominal prices are now heard on the Japanese materials. Arrivals have not been sufficiently heavy to take care of all the business being placed and importers are booked far ahead. Quotations were $2.25@$2.60 a pound for the red and $1.25@$1.30 a pound for the yellow.

Saltpetre—Prices are at unchanged levels of 28½c@ 30c a pound for the granulated and 31c@31½c a pound for the refined. The demand is improving daily and since makers are also hampered by the coal shortage the production is below normal, and prices will doubtless remain firm.

Soda Ash—A car of December bill of lading of soda ash in bags was reported sold at the close at 2.90-100c, but this figure could not apparently be repeated as shortly afterwards it was stated in reliable quarters that December bills were bid in at 2.90-100c, without finding any takers. Offers of prompt bag material were reported at prices ranging from 2.95-100c to 3c. So far as can be learned stocks in barrels are more or less neglected. Several inquiries have been in the market during the week for a large quantity of soda ash, shipment from works, but the best price heard was 3.10-100c which the buyer was not inclined to pay at this time.

Caustic Soda—At the close it was not possible to locate any important trading in caustic soda, as there has been no unusual desire on the part of buyers to cover, notwithstanding the firmer feeling prevailing last week. The present condition is probably due to the fact that the small factors received such a decided jolt during the past few weeks that they are inclined to proceed with the utmost caution for some time to come. It was reported that a sale over the first six months of this year had been closed at 5.60-100c and that a sale of 5.65-100c for the same position was pending. Material for delivery during the first three months of this year is reported to have sold at 5.75-100c. For contracts over the year from 5.50-100c to 5.60-100c was heard, but in the absence of trading these figures were not considered the market. Rolling material nearby was quoted in most quarters at 5.75-100c to 5.80-100c. All of these prices are a material decline from those of a week ago.

Sodium, Chlorate—The local market appears to be more normal than for some time. Prompt offers from second hands range from 20c to 21c a pound according to sellers. Leading producers continue to quote 18c to 18½c a pound, according to quantity and buyer. West bound shipments of this material are now receiving preference over those to the East.

Sodium Nitrate—Resale material has been reaching the New York market rather freely of late from fertilizer manufacturers as well as from chemical producers. Sales of this material have occurred at $4.40 per hundred pounds for the technical. For deliveries over the year the market remains more or less quiet with importers quoting around $4.50 per hundred at all Atlantic ports. The refined grade is steady and prices are firm at 6½c to 6¾c a pound.

Sodium Prussiate—From out-of-town points there are offers heard as low as 35c a pound, but locally stocks are light on the spot and the general tendency is to ask a minimum of 36c a pound and up to 38c a pound for small quantities.

Sodium Sulphite—Sales of the 99 degree material, fifty per cent. moisture, have been reported at 5c a pound for quantities in car lots. There has been a fair inquiry noted for this product of late and stocks continue rather meagre. For less than car quantities from 5½c to 5¾c a pound is being asked.

GUADELOUPE'S VANILLA BEAN CROP

The new crop of vanilla beans in Guadeloupe, French West Indies, is expected to be 25 per cent. larger than the output in 1916, according to Consul Wilcox. The crop amounted to 73,000 pounds of cured beans last year. Until Nov. 1 there was every indication that the coming crop would exceed all past records, but from that time on the dry weather caused many of the beans to drop off, thus spoiling the chances for a record year.

Consul Wilcox says: "The planters received as high as 6 francs per kilo (47 cents a pound) for green beans of the 1916 crop, and the average price was in the neighborhood of 4 francs per kilo (31 cents per pound). It is not likely that such high prices will be offered this year inasmuch as the rumors of a record-breaking crop in Mexico and the prohibition of Mexican vanilla from the markets of France have caused the buyers to fear that the price of cured vanilla will fall in the United States.

"A leading buyer says that after experimenting for several years he has succeeded in adapting the Mexican method of curing to the climatic conditions at Basse Terre, and that last year American experts found it difficult to distinguish between beans cured by him and beans from Mexico. He is now installing special machinery and expects his output of cured vanilla to exceed his last year's production, both as to quality and quantity. The action of the French Government in prohibiting the importation of Mexican vanilla will probably increase the demand in France for beans from this colony and help to keep prices here from falling too far below normal."

SODA AND TUNGSTEN IN CALIFORNIA

California's part in helping the United States to win the war through important industries is described by the Los Angeles *Times* which says:

"Down on the shores of Owens Lake, a twenty-mile blue spot lying in the white desert, are three immense soda plants daily taking from the heavily saturated water tons on tons of soda.

"So important has this industry become since the war that though the factories work night and day, and employ a large force, they are unable to meet the demand. Soda is demanded by the manufacturers of explosives—they need it and must have it. It is also largely used in the manufacture of soaps and greases, another war necessity. But soda is not the only war product of Owens Lake. Two of the soda plants are now installing the necessary machinery to manufacture potash, a product much desired by the United States government at this time.

"Another war necessity, in the production of which this county is taking a leading part, is tungsten. Three large mills, located on the slope of the high Sierras, within a few miles of the city of Bishop, are shipping tons of concentrates to the steel centers of the country where the white metal is being used to harden steel, going into guns and armor plate. One of these tungsten mills is the largest in the United States."

The Drug & Chemical Markets

NEW YORK MARKET PARALYZED

Traffic Conditions Make Prompt Deliveries Impossible —Manufacturers Handicapped by Scarcity of Tin for Containers—Important Price Changes.

The railroad blockade in the west and extreme cold in the east paralyzed business in drugs and chemicals. If drastic action is taken to conserve coal by closing manufacturing plants, the trade will be further hampered and already transactions requiring prompt delivery are at a standstill. Operations of manufacturers who use tin containers are greatly restricted by the scarcity of the metal and they hesitate to make contracts for future delivery until supplies of tin are available.

Drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals are in demand. Acetanilid closed higher, and price changes in other commodities were mostly upward.

Botanical drugs show strength under meager stocks. Castor beaus are active owing to Government demand. Balsams remain easy, but no price recessions have been reported owing to a general curtailment of stocks.

Spices continue unsettled and many varieties are higher owing to small spot supplies.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

Advanced

Acetanilid, 5c
Balsam, Tolu, 15c
Bay Rum, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, 10c
Belladonna Leaves, 10c
Camphor, Refined, 8c
Cinchona Bark, Red Quills, 1c
Ergot, Russian, 5c
Formaldehyde, 1c
Menthol, Japanese, 5c
Milk Sugar, 2c
Oil of Cassia, Technical, Lead Free, 10c
Coriander, $2
Wormseed, 25c
Pine Bark, White, 1c
Saffron Flowers, $1
Silver Nitrate, ¼c
Sodium Benzoate, U. S. P., 45c

Declined

Cardamoms, 5c
Chamomile Flowers, 15c
Oil of Bergamot, 25c
Poppy Seed, 1c

Acetanilid—A steadier tone pervades the market under an increased inquiry and moderate spot stocks. Prices were raised to 80c a pound for supplies in bulk, barrels added. The advance was due to scarcity and higher cost of raw material.

Acetphenetidin—The market is a shade easier owing to lack of demand and increased offerings at $6 25 a pound. Holders in some quarters continue to quote $6.50@$6.75 a pound.

Alcohol, Wood—Supplies are practically unobtainable in the open market and producers are not offering goods under the new Government regulations. First hands are quoting $1.35@$1.37 a gallon for refined 95 per cent. Offerings of limited supplies by second hands ranged from $1.60@$1.65 a gallon for 95 and 97 per cent.

Arsenic—Owing to the difficulty of making deliveries trading in spot parcels was slow. Prices were nominal at 16c@16½c a pound for spot lots of white and sales were reported of carlots for March delivery at 15c a pound.

Arrow Root, St. Vincent—The local market is firmer owing to smaller offerings and slightly higher prices in the primary market. Spot stocks have gradually decreased and holders have raised quotations to 14c a pound, while some sellers are holding out for 15c a pound.

Balsam Tolu—The demand and scarcity of spot stocks resulted in a rise of 15c a pound. Offerings ranged from 95c@$1.05 a pound.

Bay Rum, St. Thomas—A stronger tone pervades the spot market under limited arrivals and scant spot stocks. Importers advanced quotations 10c to $3.80 while some sellers demanded $4.00 a gallon. Porto Rico rum was raised to $3.45@$3.55 a gallon.

Camphor, Refined—There was a sharp advance of 8c a pound, due in part to large purchases by celluloid manufacturers and reports that the allotment to refiners by the Japanese Monopoly Bureau would be cut down. The stock of crude camphor is believed to be ample, but owing to the scarcity and higher cost of labor, the output of refiners has decreased. Domestic makers are now quoting on the basis of 84½c a pound for American refined camphor in bulk, barrels added.

Castor Oil—Prices are very firm owing to stocks being concentrated in strong hands with offerings limited. Parcels of No. 1, U. S. P. grade could have been purchased at 33c@33½c, while Nos. 2 and 3 were quoted at 30c and 29c a pound respectively.

Chamomile Flowers, Roman—A weaker tone dominated the spot market owing to lack of demand and more aggressive selling pressure. Offerings of spot lots were lowered 15c to $1.10@$1.15 a pound, but few sales of importance were reported.

Cinchona Bark—The meager supplies are having a decided influence on prices. Importers raised quotations 1c to 75c a pound on red quills, while some sellers are quoting $1.20 a pound.

Codeine—Inquiries continue steady and prices are firm. Makers are offering ample supplies, but no large invoices for immediate delivery are being booked. Manufacturers repeated former quotations $8.85 an ounce for sulphate in bulk.

Codliver Oil—According to reports refiners of Newfoundland oil are sold ahead for 60 days and spot parcels are held at $78@$80 a barrel, as to brand. In some quarters it is freely predicted that price may reach $100 a barrel owing to lack of supplies. Norwegian oil is offered at $125@$130 a barrel, according to brand and little is to be had.

Ergot, Russian——The market is stronger, in response to a more active demand and fairly large inroads in the supply available. Importers advanced spot quotations 5c to 79c@82c a pound, which resulted in a fair volume of sales. Spanish ergot ruled firmer with prices closing at 75c@80c a pound and tending upward.

Formaldehyde—A firmer trend of the market is apparent under increased inquiries. Sales were made at 19c a pound, with some booked at 18¾c a pound. Toward the close of the week sellers advanced prices to 20c@21c a pound, owing to reports that supplies would be requisitioned by the Government.

Haarlem Oil—A renewal of inquiries caused holders to quote $7.50 a gross for parcels to arrive, showing a gain of $1 per gross for supplies in bottles. Spot lots are quoted nominal.

Lemon Bark—A material reduction in supplies caused a higher spot market. Sellers advanced quotations ½c to 8½c a pound. In some quarters holders refused to entertain bids below 9c a pound.

Menthol—Supplies of Japanese are more firmly held because of a better demand and rapidly diminishing spot

stocks. Sellers have marked up prices 5c to $3.20 while some holders are naming $3.35 a pound.

Mercury—The increase in production is being used in the manufacture of munitions. The spot supply is growing smaller and sellers are quoting up to $135 a flask, but the official price remained $115. a flask.

Milk Sugar—Leading manufacturers raised prices 2c to 48c@50c a pound. The rise was attributed to higher cost of the raw material as well as to a steady diminution of stocks.

Morphine—There has been no improvement in the demand but prices closed firm under steady purchases by the Government. Fairly good sales are reported by second hands. Makers continue to name $12.80 an ounce for bulk supplies of sulphate, 5-ounce cans included, covering 25 ounce lots and over.

Oil of Cloves—The demand has not improved and as a result holders in several quarters reduced prices slightly, but sellers as a rule quoted $3.30@$3.60 for supplies in cans and $3.45@$3.70 a pound in bottles, as to brand.

Oil of Peppermint—Supplies in bulk are easier owing to lack of demand. Sellers quoted $3.20@$3.35 a pound, but buyers confined their purchases to absolute requirements, hoping for lower prices in the near future.

Pine Bark, White—The demand is more active and sales for the week registered gains at 1c a pound. Sellers in most quarters refuse to shade 7c, and some holders are asking 7½c a pound.

Potassium Permanganate—Leading dealers are quoting $3.75 a pound at plants, but sales have been restricted owing to lack of freight space. Small spot lots of U. S. P. are being held at $4.05@$4.15 a pound while larger quantities closed nominal and unchanged at $4.00@$4.05 a pound.

Quinine—Supplies in second hands are quiet, but owing to small offerings prices ruled steady at about 84c@85c an ounce. The continued scarcity of bark and higher cost tend to hold the market very firm. Domestic makers are filling the current needs of their regular customers. Makers are quoting former prices of 75c an ounce for sulphate for lots in 100-ounce tins.

Saccharin, U. S. P.—Trading continues inactive and keener selling competition is having a weakening influence on prices. Guaranteed U. S. P. supplies are quoted at $18 @$20 for soluble and $19@$22 a pound for insoluble in 100 pound lots. This is considerably lower than previous offerings, the market having steadily declined during the past week.

Saffron Flowers, Valencia—Limited offerings, due to a further curtailment of stocks and firmer primary markets, led to an advance of $1 a pound. Sellers are now naming from $12.50@$12.55 a pound.

Silver Nitrate—Manufacturers advanced spot quotations ¼c to 58⅝c an ounce for lots of 500 ounces and over. A stronger and higher market for silver contributed chiefly to the higher price of nitrate.

Sodium Benzoate—The trend of the market is decidedly firmer based on the scarcity of toluol and owing to some producers having withdrawn from the market. The demand is more active and offerings lighter, which led to an advance of 45c a pound for U. S. P. granulated. Holders are quoting $4.25@$4.35 a pound.

Tin Oxide—The inability of makers to obtain supplies of tin has resulted in a further curtailment in production of the oxide. Prices are quoted entirely at nominal 85c. a pound for lots of 500 pounds in barrels.

Bromine Production in 1917

Some of the asphyxiating gases that are used so extensively in the European war contain bromine, a heavy brown liquid which gives off a vapor that attacks the nose and throat and has a very harmful effect on the eyes. This same liquid is made into salts that are widely used in peaceful pursuits, as bromide of silver, used in photography and bromide of potassium, used in medicine for treating nervous diseases. Bromine was extracted from bittern at 11 plants in Michigan, Ohio and West Virginia in 1917.

According to R. W. Stone, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, about 903,860 pounds of bromine was produced and sold at these plants in 1917, an increase of 215,600 pounds from the production in 1916. During 1917 there has been a large decrease in price of bulk bromine, which was quoted in the New York wholesale market at $1.40 to $1.50 a pound in January, 1917, but is now quoted around 60 cents.. The present price, however, is 100 per cent. higher than the price which prevailed in 1913, when bromine sold for 25 to 35 cents a pound.

The stocks of bromine on hand at the producing plants Dec. 15, 1917, were very low, amounting only to about 7,000 pounds. The productive capacity of the plants, however, is so great that much more bromine could easily be made, for the 11 plants that were in operation in 1917 and 1 plant that was idle could produce more than 975,000 pounds of bromine in a year, and could probably make a million pounds by working full time. Some of the plants that were in operation in 1917 were idle more than half the year.

EDMOND FOUGERA DEAD

Edmond Fougera, proprietor of the Fougera chemical laboratories at 315 Eighth street, South Brooklyn, died suddenly Thursday at his residence, 321 Argyle Road, Flatbush, at the age of 62. Mr. Fougera was born in New York City on October 25, 1856. His father came to this country from France in 1846, and three years later established in North William street, New York City, the largest wholesale importing house for French and foreign medicinal preparations and specialties in the United States. He was the first to introduce vaseline to the patronage of the public. Mr. Fougera died in 1889, and his son succeeded to his business.

Following his father in the pharmaceutical line, Edmond Fougera was educated first in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, from which he was graduated, and then was graduated from the College of Pharmacy in Manhattan, after which he went to Paris, France and studied the higher branches of pharmacy at the Sorbonne University, from which he also was graduated, and returned to Brooklyn to take up his life work. He was a life member of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

SWEDEN TO MAKE DYESTUFFS

For several months there has been an agitation for the production of dyestuffs in Sweden on a large scale. It is reported in Swedish papers that a corporation has been formed with a fully paid-up capital of $3,216,000 under the name of Aktiebolagat Svensk Fargamneindustri. The new works will have the services of a former representative in Boston of a large German dyestuffs establishment. The new corporation will be supported by a number of existing institutions in Sweden that sell and consume dyes and other chemical products.

Auguste J. Rossi, chemist and metallurgical engineer is to be presented with the Perkin Medal by the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry on Friday. Mr. Rossi has made important investigations in the field of titanium ores.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls.	lb.	—	— .80
*Actone, kegs,	lb.	—	— .75½
Acetphenetidin	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— 3.65
Aconitine, ¼-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	.56	— .58
*Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	—	— —
*190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— —
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 4.98
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.35	— 1.37
97 p.c.	gal.	1.40	— 1.42
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.72	— .74
188 proof	gal.	.80	— .81
Aldehyde, Acet.	lb.	—	— —
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	— .31
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .30
Meal	lb.	.29	— .31
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	—	— .80
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	— .90
*Metallic	lb.	—	— 2.20
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .35
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—13.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	—29.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom.,U.S.P.kegs,powd	lb.	.11½	— .12
Resub., Cubes	lb.	—	— .33
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk	gal.	—	— 5.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.15	— .16
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.50	— .53
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	20.00	—22.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.19	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .25
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .66
White	lb.	.16	— .16½
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P.,1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—77.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—71.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.49	— .50
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.45	— 3.55
St. Thomas	gal.	3.80	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.90	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
*Nominal.			

Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.25
Bismuth Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.30
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	—	— .08¼
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	—	— .09½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .08¾
Bromine, U.S.P., tins	lb.	—	— 1.00
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05	— .05½
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	—	— 4.20
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal s'icks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12.50	—12.75
Hydrobromide	lb.	11.20	—11.45
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	7.80	— 8.00
Phosphate	oz.	15.50	—15.75
Sulphate	oz.	16.50	—16.75
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd. bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— .84½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .85½
16's in 1-lb. carton		—	— .86
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .87½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.86	— .87½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .85
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	.74	— .75
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
Powdered	lb.	4.70	— 4.80
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.07½	— .08
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	— .50
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04	— .07
Heavy	lb.	.03¼	— .04¼
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. 25-lb. jars	lb.	—	— 1.65
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05	— .06½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	— .07½
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.14	— .15
Chloroform, drums	lb.	.63	— .65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz.	—	— .94
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	1.95	— 2.15
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, alkaloid, 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochloride, large cryst., bulk	oz.	—	— 9.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.22	— .23
Cases, fingers	lb.	.28	— .29
Codeine, alk., ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.25
Bulk	oz.	—	—11.05
Nitrate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	—10.15
Bulk	oz.	—	— 9.95
Phosphate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 8.50
Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.30
Sulphate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 9.05
Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.85
Collodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans	lb.	—	— .68
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.29	— .30
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .44
*Spanish Apples	lb.	—	— —
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.		—	— 1.65
Corrosive, Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	24.00	—24.75
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .54½
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .54
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	— .21
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.36	— .38
Jewelers large	lb.	1.32	— 1.34
Small	lb.	1.15	— 1.19
French	lb.	.37	— .38
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass	lb.	.39	— .60
Reeds	lb.	3.95	— 4.05
*Nominal.			

Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.75
Emetine, hydrochloride, U.S.P., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.79	— .83
Spanish	lb.	.78	— .80
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .31
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	— .33
Washed	lb.	—	— .31
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.40
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	— .21
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.67½	— .68
C.P. in cans	lb.	.69	— .69½
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.64	— .64½
Saponification, loose	lb.	.49	— .50½
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.43	— .43½
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
*Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	—	— —
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime,	lb.	.55	— .57
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.26	— .27
Hydrogen Peroxide,U.S.P.,10gr.lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Ichthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.30	— 4.40
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Isinglass, American	lb.	.79	— .80
Japanese	lb.	.45	— .53
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.14	— .14½
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.31	— .35
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.41	— .45
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.25	— .29
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.49	— .54
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	2.10	— 2.35
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.17	— .21
Glycerophosphate		—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.		3.25	— 3.50
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62	— .68
Manna, large flake	lb.	.97	— 1.00
Small flake	lb.	.71	— .72
Menthol, Japanese	ib.	3.20	— 3.35
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	115.00	130.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .83
Powdered	lb.	—	— .85
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .86
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.71
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.20
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.25
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.19	— .20
Morphine, Acet. 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—12.80
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—12.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, 1-oz.	v.oz.	—	—18.05
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.24	— .25
Irish	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	10.00	— 10.50
Tonquin	oz.	20.00	—20.25
Grain Cab	oz.	20.00	—28.00
Tonquin	oz.	29.25	—29.75
Druggists	oz.	29.00	—30.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—30.00
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—30.00
Granular	lb.	32.00	—35.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	32.00	—35.00
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.41	— .42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Cream	lb.	.08	— .08½
Lily White	lb.	.09¾	— .10¼
Snow White	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	8.20	— 8.70
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
*Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v.	gr.	—	— —
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.85	— .95
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.30	— 1.31
Bicarb.	lb.	1.09	— 1.10
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.45	— 1.46
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Salicylate	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32..
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second Hands	oz.	.84	— .85
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	lb.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs., lb.		—	— .57
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.40	— .40½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	18.00	—20.00
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	19.00	—22.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.65
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— —
Ground	lb.	—	— —
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	36.25	—37.25
Powdered	lb.	36.75	— 37.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	.30	— .30½
Silver Nitrate 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .55½
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.40	— .50
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	— .19½
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	4.25	— 4.38
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .67
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recrystalized	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .95
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— —
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Starch, Corn Pearl, bags	cwt.	5.55	— 5.58
Potato, granulated	lb.	.13½	— .14
Storax, liquid, cases		4.50	— 5.00
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.23½	— .23½
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd, cryst., ⅛ vial	oz.	—	— 2.35
Acetate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.48	— .50
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	oz.	1.25	— 1.45
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.45	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls. roll	100 lbs.	3.70	— 4.00
Flournr	100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.15
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Tamarinds	lb.	.07	— .07½
*Kegs	per keg	3.70	— 4.10
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.66	— .70
Casks	lb.	.60	— .63
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.56	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	17.00	—17.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—16.55
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.25	— .25½
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.85	— .85½
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .13
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.70	— .72
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Powd. U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.41	— .44
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07

*Nominal.

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c.	lb.	.10¾	— .11¾
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.33½	— .34¼
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex. Toluol	lb.	—	— 4.25
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
*Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.54	— .55
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .61
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.57	— .58
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.55	— .56
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35

*Nominal.

Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.75	— .75½
Powdered	lb.	.75½	— .76
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.53	— .55
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys		.05	— .05½
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.47	— .50
*Picric, kegs	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— 1.35
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .25½
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.78	— .80
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.77½	— .79

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.75	—15.00
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Free from chlorine	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Rectified	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Anise	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Bay	lb.	2.40	— 2.60
*Bergamot	lb.	5.75	— 6.25
Synthetic	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .15
Japanese, white	lb.	.17	— .18
Caraway	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
*Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Lead Free	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.15	—2.25
Cedar Leaf	lb.	—	— 1.25
Cedar Wood	lb.	.18	— .19
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—24.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.52	— .54
Java	lb.	.85	— .90
Cloves, cans	lb.	3.30	— 3.60
Bottles	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Copaiba	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Coriander	lb.	20.00	—22.00
Cubebs	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cumin	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Erigeron	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.60	— .75
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Bourbon	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Turkish	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Twice rect.	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender Flowers	lb.	5.00	— 5.75
Spike	lb.	.90	— 1.25
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.10
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Limes, Expressed	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Distilled	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Linaloe	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
*Mustard, natural	lb.	26.00	—32.00
Artificial	lb.	23.00	—25.25
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	60.00	—75.00
Petale	lb.	80.00	—90.00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	—25.00
Nutmeg	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.25	— .30
*Patchouli	lb.	28.00	—30.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.50

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Bulk	lb.	3.20	— 3.35
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Pimento	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	25.00	—28.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.50	— 4.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .45
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	—	—14.00
West Indian	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	—	— 1.65
Artificial	lb.	—	— .28
*Savin	lb.	—	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
*Spruce	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Tansy	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.90	— .95
Wormseed	lb.	—	— 9.00
Wormwood		4.25	— 4.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	11.50	—12.50
Manila	lb.	30.00	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	—	—
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—16.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .67
South American	lb.	.94	— .98
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.95	— 6.30
Oregon	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Peru	lb.	4.35	— 4.40
Tolu	lb.	.95	— 1.05

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.61	— .66
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.19	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.25	— .27
of Tree	lb.	.09	— .10
Buckthern	lb.	.24	— .26
Calisaya	lb.	.70	— .75
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.14	— .16
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.07	— .08
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.75	— 1.20
Broken	lb.	.79	— .85
Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	—	— —
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.31	— .33
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango	lb.	.13½	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cramp, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.12	— .14
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05½	— .06
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bdls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
Lemon Peel	lb.	.08½	— .09
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.05¼	— .07½
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04¼	— .05½
Sweet	lb.	.13½	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .11½
Northern	lb.	.15	— .17
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07	— .12
Select	lb.	.14	— .15½
*Simaruba	lb.	—	— —
Soap, whole	lb.	.09½	— .10
Cut	lb.	.16	— .16½
Crushed	lb.	.11	— .11½
Tonga	lb.	.49	— .50
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .49
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .07½
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04

*Nominal.

Wild Cherry	lb.	.07½	— .10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.39	— .49
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .93
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	— 5.90
Cuts	lb.	3.40	— 3.80
Bourbon	lb.	2.05	— 2.70
South American	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Tahiti, white Label	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Green label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.94	— .96
XX	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.06	— 1.11
Fish	lb.	.11	— .13
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.29	— .32
Juniper	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.10	— .10½
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.11	— .13
*Sloe	lb.	—	— —
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Borage	lb.	.60	— .65
*Calendula	lb.	—	— —
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.50	— .55
Hungarian	lb.	.45	— .50
Roman	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.31	— .32
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.30	— .31
Insect, open	lb.	.28	— .29
*Closed	lb.	.33	— .35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.29	— .34
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .44
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.27	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Malva, blue	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Black	lb.	.53	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.20	— 1.24
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .05½
Patchouli	lb.	.70	— .80
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.15
*Rosemary	lb.	—	— —
Saffron, American	lb.	.45	— .50
Valencia	lb.	12.45	—12.50
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.40	— .41
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .80
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.55	— .60
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafetida, whole, U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.80	— .85
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	— .23
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .28
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Guaiac	lb.	.38	— .48
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.59	— .60
Myrrh, select	lb.	.49	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.42	— .43
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .40
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.17	— .19
Sandarac	lb.	.49	— .51
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	— .42
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	11.40	—11.60
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Tragacanth, Aleppy, firsts	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	— 1.85

*Nominal.

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.18	— .21
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.09	— .10
Buchu, short	lb.	1.17	— 1.20
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
American	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Catnip	lb.	.04½	— .08
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Chiretta	lb.	.41	— .42
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	—	— —
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
Conium	lb.	.20½	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.09¾	— .10¼
Damiana	lb.	.16	— .18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.50	— .55
Imported	lb.	.70	— .73
Ecalyptus	lb.	.06	— .06½
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.08½	— .11
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
*Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Domestic	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Henna	lb.	.23	— .24
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.25	— .28
Laurel	lb.	.13	— .14
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.52	— .56
Lobelia	lb.	.08½	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.28	— .33
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	.38	— .40
Pennyroyal	lb.	.06	— .08
Peppermint, American	lb.	.16	— .17
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08½	— .10¼
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.22	— .23
Rue	lb.	.38½	— .48
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek	lb.	.30	— .35
Spanish	lb.	.20	— .21½
Savory	lb.	.28	— .29
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.69	— .72
Siftings	lb.	.38	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .58
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	— .22
Pods	lb.	.20	— .23
Squaw Vine	lb.	.19	— .20
Skullcap	lb.	.15½	— .17½
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20½	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.22½	— .25
Sunflower, Jap	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Domestic	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Tansy	lb.	.09	— .11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.09	— .12
French	lb.	.12½	— .13
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .07½
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.23	— .25
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06½	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite, English	lb.	.45	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Althea, cut	lb.	.50	— .54
Whole	lb.	.37	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.45	— .50
*German	lb.	—	— —
Arnica	lb.	.70	— .78
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.11	— .12
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .15
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.55	— 4.05
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 4.10
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.15	— .16
Beth	lb.	.14	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Blackhaw Bark of Root	lb.	.20	— .21
Blood	lb.	.14	— .15

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb.	.25	— .27
Bryonia	lb.	.39	— .40
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.25	— .29
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.07	— .08
Blue	lb.	.07	— .08
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.14	— .16
Comfrey	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.12	— .12½
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.40	— .42
American	lb.	.38	— .39
Doggrass, true, imported	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.65	— .70
Echinacea	lb.	.32	— .34
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .11
Ganagal	lb.	.18	— .20
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	— .11
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Bleached	lb.	.24	— .25
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.10	— 4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	— 6.70
Southern	lb.	6.50	— 7.20
Golden Seal	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Powdered	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	300	— 3.05
Rio	lb.	3.05	— 3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.48	— .51
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .54
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.70	— .75
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .23
Lovage, American	lb.	.38	— .40
Manaca	lb.	.21	— .23
Mandrake	lb.	.09	— .09½
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.19	— .20
Verona	lb.	.15	— .16
Finger	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.40	— .45
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	— .22
Poke	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Rhatany	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	— .79
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .45
High Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.60	— .65
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Mexican	lb.	.58	— .65
Senega, Northern	lb.	.78	— .80
Southern	lb.	.70	— .72
Serpentaria	lb.	.35	— .37
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	— .11½
Snake, Black	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada, natural	lb.	.27	— .30
Stripped	lb.	.34	— .40
Spikenard	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.12	— .12½
Squill, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Stillingia	lb.	.09	— .10
Stone	lb.	—	— .07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.11¼	— .12
China	lb.	.08	— .08½
Madras	lb.	.09	— .09½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.27	— .28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.25	— .27
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
***English**	lb.	.71	— .76
***German**	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.85	— .90
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.35	— .36
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .24½
Russian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.24	— .24½
Star	lb.	.31½	— .32
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.09	— .09½
Smyrna	lb.	.09	— .09½
South American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Caraway, African	lb.	.58	— .59
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.75	— 1.15
*Nominal.			

Celery	lb.	.27	— .27½
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Conium	lb.	.54	— .59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15½	— .15¾
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Bombay	lb.	.15¾	— .15¾
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.18	— .18½
Malta	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Mogador	lb.	.18½	— .19
Morocco	lb.	.17¾	— .17¾
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, French	lb.	.13½	— .14
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	lb.	.13¼	— .13½
Ground	lb.	.07½	— .08
Foenugreek	lb.	.11	— .11¾
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05½	— .06
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.07	— .08
Larkspur	lb.	.22½	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.21¾	— .23½
Millet, rec'l'd, yellow	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.17	— .17½
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.14½	— .15
California, brown	lb.	.16½	— .17
Chinese	lb.	.09½	— .10
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.16½	— .17
English, yellow	lb.	.18	— .18½
*German, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14½	— .15
Parsley	lb.	.16½	— .18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.75	— .75½
Russian, blue	lb.	70	— .71
*Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	— .11
Quince, select	lb.	.80	— .90
Rape, English	lb.	.10	— .11
Japanese	lb.	.09	— .10
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	— .28
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	— .17½
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Kombe	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.06¾	— .06¾
Small	lb.	.06	— .06½
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Levant	lb.	.61	— .66

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.23	— .24
China, Selected, cs.	lb.	.14	— .15
Saigon rolls, No. 1	lb.	.51	— .52
Capsicum, African	lb.	.14½	— .15
Japan	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Cassia Buds	lb.	.16	— .16½
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.14	— .15
Mombasa	lb.	.25	— .26
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	— .32
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.54	— .55
Penang, No. 1	lb.	.65	— .70
Zanzibar	lb.	.46	— .47
Ginger, African	lb.	.14¼	— .15
Cochin	lb.	.17	— .19
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.24	— .24½
Unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Japan	lb.	.13	— .13½
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.52	— .53
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.46	— .47
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24½	— .25
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.27	— .28
Spanish	lb.	.19½	— .23½
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.24	— .24½
White	lb.	.28½	— .29
Pimento	lb.	.06½	— .06½

WAXES

Bees, white	lb.	.55	— .65
Yellow, crude	lb.	.38	— .40
Yellow, refined	lb.	.44	— .47
*Candelilla	lb.	.35	— .40
*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.62	— .65
No. 1	lb.	.60	— .62
No. 2	lb.	.55	— .60
No. 3	lb.	.48	— .52
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.15	— .20
White	lb.	.18	— .20
Japan	lb.	.16¾	— .17
*Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Substitute	lb.	—	— .28
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	— .75
*Green	lb.	.85	— .95
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	— .85
*Domestic	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, yellow	lb.	.70	— .80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.10½	— .11
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.22½	— .23
Double pressed	lb.	.23½	— .24
Triple pressed	lb.	.24½	— .25
*Nominal.			

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	lb.	.05½	— .06¼
56 p.c.	lb.	.10¾	— .12
70 p.c.	lb.	.13½	— .14½
80 p.c. Pure	lb.	.20½	— .22
Glacial	lb.	.34	— .34¾
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Ground	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Powdered	lb.	.04¾	— .05½
Potash, lump	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Chrome	lb.	.23½	— .25
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.08¾	— .09¾
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph. high grade	lb.	.03½	— .04
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .03
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car lb.		.05½	— .07½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.14	— .15½
Granulated, white	lb.	.15½	— .16¾
Lump	lb.	.17	— .18½
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03¼	— .03¼
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	70.00	—90.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11¼	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		6.00	— 6 05
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02½	— .02⅞
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Second hands	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.30
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12¾	— .13¼
White cryst.	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
Granulated	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .35
Paste	lb.	.15	— .18
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¼
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	40.00	—45.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—52.00
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.03½	— .04
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¾	— .07¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.75
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.46	— .47
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83½	— .84½
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	41½	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .44
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. per ton	ton	375.00	400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.25	— 2 60
Yellow	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Bulk	lb.	3.20	— 3.35
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Pimento	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	25.00	—28.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.50	— 4.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .45
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	—	—14.00
West Indian	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	—	— 1.65
Artificial	lb.	—	— .28
*Savin	lb.	—	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
*Spruce	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Tansy	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.90	— .95
Wormseed	lb.	—	— 9.00
Wormwood		4.25	— 4.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	11.50	—12.50
Manila	lb.	30.00	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—16.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .67
South American	lb.	.94	— .98
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.95	— 6.30
Oregon	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Peru	lb.	4.35	— 4.40
Tolu	lb.	.95	— 1.05

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.61	— .66
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.19	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.25	— .27
of Tree	lb.	.09	— .10
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	— .26
Calisaya	lb.	.70	— .75
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.14	— .16
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.07	— .08
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.75	— 1.20
Broken	lb.	.79	— .85
Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	—	— —
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.31	— .33
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango	lb.	.13½	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cramp, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.12	— .14
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05½	— .06
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bdls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.03½	— .03½
Lemon Peel	lb.	.08½	— .09
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.05½	— .07½
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Sweet	lb.	.13½	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .11½
Northern	lb.	.15	— .17
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07	— .12
Select	lb.	.14	— .15½
*Simaruba	lb.	—	— —
Soap, whole	lb.	.09½	— .10
Cut	lb.	.16	— .16½
Crushed	lb.	.11	— .11½
Tonga	lb.	.49	— .50
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .49
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .07½
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.07½	— .10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

*Nominal.

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.39	— .49
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .93
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	— 5.90
Cuts	lb.	3.40	— 3.80
Bourbon	lb.	2.05	— 2.70
South American	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Tahiti, white Label	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Green label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.94	— .96
XX	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.06	— 1.11
Fish	lb.	.11	— .13
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.29	— .32
Juniper	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.10	— .10½
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.11	— .13
*Sloe	lb.	—	— —
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Borage	lb.	.60	— .65
*Calendula	lb.	—	— —
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.50	— .55
Hungarian	lb.	.45	— .50
Roman	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.31	— .32
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.30	— .31
Insect, open	lb.	.28	— .29
*Closed	lb.	.33	— .35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.29	— .34
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .44
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.27	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Malva, blue	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Black	lb.	.53	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.20	— 1.24
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .05½
Patchouli	lb.	.70	— .80
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.15
*Rosemary	lb.	—	— —
Saffron, American	lb.	.45	— .50
Valencia	lb.	12.45	—12.50
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.40	— .41
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .80
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.55	— .60
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafetida, whole, U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.80	— .85
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	— .23
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .28
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Guaiac	lb.	.38	— .48
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.59	— .60
Myrrh, select	lb.	.49	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.42	— .43
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .40
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.17	— .19
Sandarac	lb.	.49	— .51
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	— .42
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Thus, per bbl. 280-lbs.		11.40	—11.60
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Tragacanth, Aleppy, firsts	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	— 1.85

*Nominal.

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.18	— .21
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.09	— .10
Buchu, short	lb.	1.17	— 1.20
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
American	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Catnip	lb.	.04½	— .08
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Chiretta	lb.	.41	— .42
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	—	— —
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
Conium	lb.	.20½	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.09¾	— .10¾
Damiana	lb.	.16	— .18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.50	— .55
Imported	lb.	.70	— .73
Ecalyptus	lb.	.06	— .06½
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.08½	— .11
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
*Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Domestic	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Henna	lb.	.23	— .24
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.25	— .26
Laurel	lb.	.13	— .14
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.52	— .56
Lobelia	lb.	.08½	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.28	— .33
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	.38	— .40
Pennyroyal	lb.	.06	— .08
Peppermint, American	lb.	.16	— .17
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08½	— .10¾
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.22	— .23
Rue	lb.	.38½	— .48
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek	lb.	.30	— .35
Spanish	lb.	.20	— .21½
Savory	lb.	.28	— .29
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.69	— .72
Siftings	lb.	.38	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .58
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	— .22
Pods	lb.	.20	— .23
Squaw Vine	lb.	.19	— .20
Skullcap	lb.	.15½	— .17½
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20½	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.22½	— .25
Sunflower, Jap	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Domestic	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Tansy	lb.	.09	— .11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.09	— .12
French	lb.	.12½	— .13
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .07½
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.23	— .25
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06½	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite, English	lb.	.45	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
German	lb.	.69	— .73
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Althea, cut	lb.	.50	— .54
Whole	lb.	.37	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.45	— .50
*German	lb.	—	— —
Arnica	lb.	.70	— .78
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.11	— .12
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .15
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.55	— 4.05
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 4.10
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.15	— .16
Beth	lb.	.14	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Blackhaw Bark of Root	lb.	.20	— .21
Blood	lb.	.14	— .15

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb.	.25	— .27
Bryonia	lb.	.39	— .49
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.25	— .29
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.07	— .08
Blue	lb.	.07	— .08
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.14	— .16
Comfrey	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.12	— .12½
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.40	— .42
American	lb.	.38	— .39
Dograss, true, imported	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.65	— .70
Echinacea	lb.	.32	— .34
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .11
Ganagal	lb.	.18	— .20
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	— .11
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Bleached	lb.	.24	— .25
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.10	— 4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	— 6.70
Southern	lb.	6.50	— 7.20
Golden Seal	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Powdered	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	300	— 3.05
Rio	lb.	3.05	— 3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.48	— .51
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .54
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.70	— .75
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .23
Lovage, American	lb.	.38	— .40
Manaca	lb.	.21	— .23
Mandrake	lb.	.09	— .09½
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.19	— .20
Verona	lb.	.15	— .16
Finger	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.40	— .45
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	— .22
Poke	lb.	.04	— .04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	— .79
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .46
High Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.60	— .65
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Mexican	lb.	.58	— .65
Senega, Northern	lb.	.78	— .80
Southern	lb.	.70	— .72
Serpentaria	lb.	.35	— .37
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada, natural	lb.	.27	— .30
Stripped	lb.	.34	— .40
Spikenard	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.12	— .12½
Squill, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Stillingia	lb.	.09	— .10
Stone	lb.	—	— .07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.11¼	— .12
China	lb.	.08	— .08½
Madras	lb.	.09	— .09½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.27	— .28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.25	— .27
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
*English	lb.	.71	— .76
*German	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.85	— .90
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.35	— .36
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .24½
Russian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.24	— .24½
Star	lb.	.31½	— .32
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.09	— .09½
Smyrna	lb.	.09	— .09½
South American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Caraway, African	lb.	.58	— .59
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.75	— 1.15
Celery	lb.	.27	— .27½
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Conium	lb.	.54	— .59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15½	— .15¾
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Bombay	lb.	.15¾	— .15¾
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.18	— .18½
Malta	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Mogador	lb.	.18½	— .19
Morocco	lb.	.17¾	— .17¾
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, French	lb.	.13½	— .14
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	lb.	.13¼	— .13½
Ground	lb.	.07½	— .08
Foenugreek	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05½	— .06
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.07	— .08
Larkspur	lb.	.22½	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.21¾	— .23½
Millet, rec'l'd, yellow	lb.	.04¾	— .04½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.17	— .17½
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.14½	— .15
California, brown	lb.	.16½	— .17
Chinese	lb.	.09½	— .10
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.16½	— .17
English, yellow	lb.	.18	— .18½
*German, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14½	— .15
Parsley	lb.	.16½	— .18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.75	— .75½
Russian, blue	lb.	70	— .71
*Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	— .11
Quince, select	lb.	.80	— .90
Rape, English	lb.	.10	— .11
Japanese	lb.	.09	— .10
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	— .28
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	— .17½
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Kombe	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
Small	lb.	.06	— .06½
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Levant	lb.	.61	— .66

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.23	— .24
China, Selected, cs.	lb.	.14	— .15
Saigon rolls, No. 1	lb.	.51	— .52
Capsicum, African	lb.	.14½	— .15
Japan	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Cassia Buds	lb.	.16	— .16½
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.14	— .15
Mombasa	lb.	.25	— .26
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	— .32
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.54	— .55
Penang, No. 1	lb.	.65	— .70
Zanzibar	lb.	.46	— .47
Ginger, African	lb.	.14½	— .15
Cochin	lb.	.17	— .19
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.24	— .24½
Unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Japan	lb.	.13	— .13½
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.52	— .53
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.46	— .47
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24½	— .25
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.27	— .28
Spanish	lb.	.19½	— .23½
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.24	— .24½
White	lb.	.28½	— .29
Pimento	lb.	.06⅜	— .06½

WAXES

Bees, white	lb.	.55	— .65
Yellow, crude	lb.	.38	— .40
Yellow, refined	lb.	.44	— .47
*Candelilla	lb.	.35	— .40
*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.62	— .65
No. 1	lb.	.60	— .62
No. 2	lb.	.55	— .60
No. 3	lb.	.48	— .52
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.15	— .20
White	lb.	.18	— .20
Japan	lb.	.16¾	— .17
*Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Substitute	lb.	—	— .28
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	— .75
*Green	lb.	.85	— .95
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	— .85
*Domestic	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, yellow	lb.	.70	— .80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.22¾	— .23
Double pressed	lb.	.23¼	— .24
Triple pressed	lb.	.24½	— .25

*Nominal.

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	lb.	.05½	— .06¼
56 p.c.	lb.	.10¾	— .12
70 p.c.	lb.	.13½	— .14½
80 p.c. Pure	lb.	.20½	— .22
Glacial	lb.	.34	— .34¾
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Ground	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Powdered	lb.	.04¾	— .05½
Potash, lump	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Chrome	lb.	.23½	— .25
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.08¾	— .09½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.32
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	— .04
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .03
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .35
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06½	— .07¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05¼
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.14	— .15½
Granulated, white	lb.	.15½	— .16¾
Lump	lb.	.17	— .18½
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03¾	— .03¾
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	70.00	—90.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		6.00	— 6 05
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02½	— .02⅞
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Second hands	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.30
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12¾	— .13¼
White cryst.	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
Granulated	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .35
Paste	lb.	.15	— .18
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¾
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¾
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	40.00	—45.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—52.00
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.03½	— .04
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08¾	— .08¾
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.46	— .47
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83½	— .84½
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	41½	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .44
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. per ton	ton	375.00	400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.25	— 2 60
Yellow	lb.	1.25	— 1.30

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.28½	— .30
Refined	lb.	.31	— .31½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		2.95	— 3.10
Dense	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.10
Caustic, dom., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.65	— 5.80
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.10	— 8.40
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.17½	— .18¼
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am.	100lbs.	1.15	— 1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.18	— .21
Cyanide	lb.	.38	— .45
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	4.50	— 4.75
Refined	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Nitrite	lb.	.30½	— .31½
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.36	— .38½
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.25	— 4.75
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.75
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.04½	— .05
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.00
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	—50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	—50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	Nominal	
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	40.00	—45.00
Oleum	ton	55.00	—60.00
Battery Acid, car'sper	100lbs.	2.25	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	— 8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid H	lb.	2.25	— 2.85
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid, Naphthionic, crude	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Refined	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.31	— .33
p-Amidophenol	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.26½	— .27½
Aniline Salts	lb.	.31	— .34
Aniline for red	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	3.95	— 4.35
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.36½	— .43½
*Benzol, (90 p.c.)	gal.	Nominal	
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chlorabenzol	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine	lb.	—	— —
Diamedophenol	lb.	9.00	—10.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .18
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.60	— .64
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33½	— .34½
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.56	— .60
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.58	— .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Balls	lb.	.10½	— .11
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.75	— 2.10
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	— .69
Sublimed	lb.	.86	— .89
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.65	— .75
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
p.Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.80	— .90
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Phenol	lb.	.54½	— .56
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	— 6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —

* Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
*Toluol, pure	gal.	3.50	— 4.00
Toluol, Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	2.30	— 2.50
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylol	gal.	.35	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Acid Blue	lb.	2.40	— 2.90
Acid Brown	lb.	2.75	— 3.37
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Acid Orange II	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Red	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Acid Yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.75
Alizarin Blue	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	— 8.50
Alpine Red	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	7.50	— 7.50
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.25	— 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Auramine	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.10	— 1.35
Bismarck Brown F.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.25	— 3.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Crysamine Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.90	— 1.40
Congo Red	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Direct Black	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Direct Blue	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.90	— 3.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Direct Red	lb.	2.10	— 2.55
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	13.00	—15.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline	lb.	1.10	— 1.75
Magenta	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.75	— 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.75	— 1.05
Jet	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Oil Black	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Scarlet 2R	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	9.00	—25.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.45	— .70

* Nominal.

Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.50	— .65
Sulphur Green	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Tartrazine	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Wool Orange	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue, base	lb.	12.00	—15.00
Victoria Green	lb.	14.00	—17.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.75	— 8.25
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33½	— .34½
Seed	lb.	.11	— .14½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.54	— .58
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75	— 3.10
Madras	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08¼	— .09¼
Aleppey	lb.	.10¼	— .11¼
Pubna	lb.	.08½	— .09½
China	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic Sticks	ton	45.00	—50.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	— .05
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood Sticks	ton	38.00	—40.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .03½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	— .17
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	— .26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.18	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tablet	lb.	.11½	— .13
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.18	— .24
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.13	— .16
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine	lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals	lb.	.20	— .28
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	— —
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50½	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30½	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	— .21
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.09½	— .12
Contract	lb.	.09	— .10½
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron	lb.	.07	— .07½
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.64	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .57
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.15¼	— .16¾

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	65.00	—71.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	—31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	— 25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	94.00	—98.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	—59.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls	lb.	.02¾—	.02¾
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02½—	.03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	— —	—
Clarified	lb.	— —	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 —	.11
Common	lb.	.21 —	.21½
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.23½—	25
No. 2	lb.	.21 —	.21½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½—	.04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 —	.03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08 —	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¼—	.02½
Myrobalans, liq. 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 —	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¼—	.04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05¼—	.06¼
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	— —	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½—	.08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09 —	.11
Clarified	lb.	.10 —	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 —	.01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07 —	.10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	1.00 —	1.02
*Domestic, prime	gal.	.98 —	1.00
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	77.00 —	85.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00 —	125.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.21 —	.22
*English	lb.	.21 —	.22
German	lb.	— —	—
Neutral	lb.	— —	—
Horse	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.30 —	2.35
Off prime	gal.	1.85 —	1.90
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.50 —	1.55
No. 1	gal.	1.45 —	1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.40 —	1.45
Menhaden, Light, strained	gal.	.98 —	1.00
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.00 —	1.02
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.02 —	1.04
*Northern, crude	gal.	— —	—
*Southern,crude,f.o.b.plant	gal.	.90 —	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.70 —	2.75
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.60 —	2.65
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.50 —	2.55
Dark	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
Prime	gal.	1.80 —	1.85
Oleo Oil	lb.	.22 —	.24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80 —	.85
*Jaw	gal.	24.00 —	25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Saponified	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Sod Oil	lb.	.11 —	.12
*Sperm, bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	2.10
45 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	2.05
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.00 —	2.05
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	22½—	.23
Double pressed	lb.	23½—	.24
Triple pressed	lb.	.25 —	.25½
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.60 —	1 65
*Prime	gal.	1 55 —	1.60
*Whale, natural	gal.	1.15 —	1.20
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.20 —	1.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls	lb.	.28 —	.33
Cases	lb.	.29 —	.34
No. 3	lb.	.27 —	.28
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.17¼—	.17½
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18¾—	.19
Tanks	lb.	.18 —	.18¼
*Corn, refined, bbls	lb.	—	—22.32
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	— —	.18½
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills	lb.	.17½—	.18
Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	19.00 —	19.50
*White	lb.	— —	—
*Winter, yellow	lb.	— —	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.28 —	1.30
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.29 —	1.31
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.30 —	1.32
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.31 —	1.33

*Nominal.

*Olive, denatured	gal.	— —	3.25
*Foots	lb.	.36 —	.40
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.30 —	.31
*Benin	lb.	— —	.30
*Niger	lb.	.28 —	.29
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	— —	—
*Imported	lb.	— —	—
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.65 —	1.75
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	— —	1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	— —	—
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54 —	.55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	— —	—
*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls	gal.	1.70 —	1.75
Blown	gal.	1.80 —	1.85
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35 —	.40
Second	gal.	.42 —	.45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	— —	—
*Imported	gal.	— —	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18 —	.18½
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33 —	.34
Commercial	lb.	.25 —	.27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.13½—	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14 —	.15
Summer	gal.	.13 —	.14
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.21 —	.26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18 —	.19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26 —	.30
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.15 —	.18
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav.	gal.	.26½—	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½—	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33 —	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½—	.30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½—	.22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18 —	.19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28 —	.35
No. 200	gal.	.24 —	.25
No. 100	gal.	.23½—	.24
No. 110	gal.	.23 —	.23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.48½—	.49
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.44 —	.46½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.32½—	.41
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	4 50 —	4.75
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure	50-gal bbls.	13.50 —	14.00
Rosin, com, to g'd.	80-bbl.	6.85 —	6.90

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.73 —	.75
Diamond "I"	lb.	— —	.74
V. S. O.	lb.	.73 —	.74
Fine Orange	lb.	.65 —	.69
Second Orange	lb.	.61 —	.64
T. N.	lb.	.58 —	.59
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.59 —	.68
Button	lb.	— —	—
Regular, bleached	lb.	— —	.55
Bone, dry	lb.	— —	.65

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	—53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans		—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	48.00
Columbia		—	50.00
New Orleans	ton	47.00	49.00
Corn Cake, Meal	short ton	37.00	40.00
	short ton	41.00	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—
Linseed Meal	short ton	55.00	—57.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	2.65
	200 lb. sacks	—	1.75
Turk's Island— Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	1.13

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals— Prime	gal.	.61 —	.63
Open kettle	gal.	.65 —	.67
Blackstrap bbls	gal.	.31 —	.32
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.35 —	.40
Fancy	lb.	.64 —	.80
Medium	lb.	.45 —	.50
Honey— *Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.08 —	.08½
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.12 —	.13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg., per 100 lbs.		—	5.65

*Nominal.
†Buyers' Tanks.

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.10 —	.11
Caracas	lb.	.12¾—	.13
Hayti	lb.	.09 —	.09½
Maracaibo	lb.	.20 —	.22
Trinidad	lb.	.12¾—	.13

*REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer.	Fed. Nat.	War-bu'le	Gen'l	Ar-ner
Powdered	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60
XXXX	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
Confectioners A	7.35	7.35	—	7.35	7.35
Standard Gran.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50

* Prices fixed by Government.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude,f.o.b.mills	gal.	.90 —	.95
Light, strained	gal.	.98 —	1.00
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.00 —	1.02
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.02 —	1.04
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.70 —	2.75
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.60 —	2.65
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.50 —	2.55
Dark	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
Prime	gal.	1.80 —	1.85
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Sanonified	lb.	:16 —	.16½
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22½—	.23
Double pressed	lb.	.23½—	.24

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.28 —	.33
No. 3	lb.	.27 —	.28
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.17¼—	.17½
Cochin bbls.	lb.	.18¾—	.19
Tanks	lb.	.18 —	.18¼
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	— —	.18½
Refined, barrels	lb.	—	—22.32
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	lb.	.17½—	.18
Summer Yellow, prime	lb.	19.00 —	19.50
*White	gal.	— —	—
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	— —	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.28 —	1.30
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.29 —	1.31
*Olive, denatured	gal.	— —	3.25
*Foots	lb.	.36 —	.40
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.30 —	.31
*Niger	lb.	.28 —	.29
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	— —	—
Peanut, edible	gal.	1.65 —	1.75
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	— —	1.40
Pine, white steam	gal.	— —	—
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	— —	—
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18 —	.18½

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS

(New York Market)

Grease, white	lb.	.18½—	.18¾
Yellow	lb.	.16 —	.16½
House	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Brown	lb.	.15 —	.15½
Yellow, grease, stearine	lb.	.16½—	.17
White, grease, stearine	lb.	17¾—	.18¼
Lard, City	lb.	.24 —	.24½
Compound	lb.	.22½—	.23½
Stearine, lard	lb.	.27½—	.28
Oleo	lb.	.18 —	.18¼
Tallow, edible	lb.	.18¼—	.18½
City Special	lb.	.16¾—	.17
Choice Country	lb.	.16¾—	.17¼

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	— —	.18
City Fancy	lb.	.17½—	.18
Prime Packers	lb.	.17½—	.17¾
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.18½—	.18¾
"A" White	lb.	.17½—	.17¾
"B" White	lb.	.16¼—	.16½
Yellow	lb.	.16 —	.16¼
Brown	lb.	.12½—	.14½
Bone	lb.	.16 —	.16½
House	lb.	.15 —	.15½
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.18¼—	.18½
Lard	lb.	.24¼—	.24½

CHEMICALS

(See Prices Current, Pages 27-28)

ESSENTIAL OILS

(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22)

*Nominal.
†Buyers' Tanks.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Jan. 5 to Jan. 12, 1918—Exports for month of November

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

AMMONIA—
22,454 pounds

ARGOLS—
487,003 pounds

BALSAMS—
8,100 pounds copaiba

BEANS—
149 bushels castor
1,480 bushels castor

BISMUTH—
2,302 pounds

CAMPHOR CRUDE—
243,200 pounds

CAMPHOR, REFINED—
3,600 pounds

COLLODION—
$17

CASEIN—
82,800 pounds

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
100 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
2,500 pounds indigo
13,405 pounds indigo
4,700 pounds indigo
75,000 pounds indigo

DYE WOODS—
144 tons

ERGOT—
4,710 pounds

ESSENTIAL OILS—
4,500 pounds various
3,400 pounds various
2,000 pounds various
1,000 pounds geranium
3,200 pounds geranium
25 pounds rose

FLOWERS—
3,200 pounds various
400 pounds various

GELATIN—
300 pounds

GLYCERIN, CRUDE—
20,370 pounds

GUMS—
5,020 pounds tragacanth
6,700 pounds asafetida
31,987 pounds chicle

LACTARENE—
30,274 pounds

LEAVES—
76,075 pounds senna
2,000 pounds poppy

LEECHES—
200 pounds bloodsuckers

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
1,400 pounds medicine

NUX VOMICA—
185,000 pounds

OILS—
100 pounds mustard
2,500 pounds olive
1,200 gallons Chinese nut
1,567,200 gallons nut
141,821 pounds fusel oil

PAPAIN—
550 pounds

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
665,000 pounds
900 pounds

ROOTS—
102,000 pounds gentian
67,850 pounds gentian
6,200 pounds gentian

SEED—
49,000 bushels castor
202 500 bushels castor
800 bushels castor
1,050 bushels castor
5,000 bushels castor
850 pounds ajowan
15,000 pounds cumin
227,500 pounds coriander
125,800 pounds mustard
105,300 pounds mustard
75,000 pounds mustard
6,500 pounds dill
48,000 pounds poppy

SOAP, CASTILE—
150 pounds

SPICES—
46,755 pounds cloves
143,540 pounds cloves
17,000 pounds cloves

SPONGES—
250 pounds

TALC—
223,000 pounds

TARTAR, CRUDE—
13,100 pounds

WAX—
9,800 pounds carnauba
79,000 pounds carnauba
18,500 pounds carnauba
100 pounds bees
817 pounds bees
151,872 pounds vegetable

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
720 pounds, Cuba
20 pounds, Dutch West Indies
770 pounds, Argentina

ACID, NITRIC—
52 pounds, Panama
743 pounds, Mexico

ACID, SULPHURIC —
25,476 pounds, Jamaica
50,167 pounds, Trinidad
42,550 pounds, British West Indies

ALCOHOL—
28 gallons, San Domingo
10 gallons, Hayti
14 gallons, Cuba
130 gallons, Trinidad
240 gallons, British West Indies
30 gallons, Jamaica

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
10,778 gallons, Chile
160 gallons, Colombia
14,909 gallons, Dutch East Indies

BENZOL—
75 pounds, Mexico
44 pounds, Cuba
512 pounds, Portugal

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
76,797 pounds, Argentina
105 pounds, San Domingo
1,804 pounds, Dutch West Indies
1,606,940 pounds, Cuba
777 pounds, British West Indies

COPPER SULPHATE—
100 pounds, Hayti
2,483 pounds, Cuba
2,800 pounds, Trinidad

GLYCERIN—
50 pounds, Trinidad
40 pounds, British West Indies
394 pounds, Cuba
37 pounds, Hayti

LIME CHLORIDE—
22,575 pounds, Cuba
8,140 pounds, British West Indies
40,345 pounds, Mexico
4,691 pounds, Panama

PEPPERMINT OIL—
165 pounds, Argentina
24 pounds, Uruguay

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
44,242 pounds, Cuba
60 pounds, Hayti
9,331 pounds, Brazil

SODA, ASH—
6,000 pounds, Virgin Islands
1,737,439 pounds, Cuba
654,818 pounds, British West Indies
54,460 pounds, Mexico

SODA, CAUSTIC—
610,398 pounds, Cuba
250 pounds, British West Indies
200 pounds, Jamaica
240,385 pounds, Mexico

SODA, SAL—
5,975 pounds, Jamaica
6,651 pounds, Barbados
44,479 pounds, Mexico

SODIUM SILICATE—
55,912 pounds, Brazil
35,000 pounds, Argentina
606,326 pounds, Cuba

SPONGES—
3,728 pounds, Cuba
862 pounds, Chile
1,736 pounds, Brazil
564 pounds, Argentina
3 pounds, Hayti

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
1 ton, Ecuador
233 tons, Brazil
78 tons, Cuba
7 tons, British West Indies

SUPERPHOSPHATES—
500 tons, British Guiana

WAX, BEES—
900 pounds

ZINC OXIDE—
19,101 pounds, Mexico
516 pounds, Panama
25 pounds, Nicaragua
150 pounds, Costa Rica
156,800 pounds, Scotland

NO PRIORITY FOR TANNING EXTRACTS

It has been announced by the Tanners' Council in a notice sent to extract manufacturers supplying tanners, that efforts to have priority established for shipments of tanning extracts have failed. An alternate plan of excepting extracts from all railroad embargoes was suggested, and the Council was assured that this would probably be put into effect, but the Car Service Commission, while favoring the plan, would not absolutely promise its adoption.

Government control of the railroads has caused temporary uncertainty as to the scope and jurisdiction of the different priority authorities, the Council says, previous arrangements by the boards having no validity at this time. The Car Service Commission, however, will probably be continued and specific cases of distress will promptly be relieved upon the presentation of full details. The Council is sending out blank forms to the tanning extract manufacturers on which they can state conditions affecting their shipments particular emphasis being placed upon the furnishing of information on Government contracts.

The Corn Fix Company, Inc., Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000 to manufacture chemical preparations. Fred A. Thompson, R. Warshaksky, and M. W. Thompson, Newark, are the incorporators.

New Incorporations

Taylor Sherwood Company, New Rochelle, N. Y., capital $10,000. Toilet articles and perfumery. T. Sherwood, A. R. Lesinsky, K. E. Toomey, 149 Broadway, New York City.

Bergoll Products Co., Manhattan, capital $10,000. Chemicals and dyestuffs. A. C. Thiel, J. M. Barry, J. L. Fox, 571 West 159th Street, New York City.

Breeden Drug Company, Memphis, Tenn., capital $50,000. Drug manufacturers. C. C. Breeden, E. M. Breeden, A. D. Otis, W. B. Bayless and L. M. Thompson.

Lyon Soap Products Co., Manhattan, capital $25,000. J. E. McCullough, A. De Gobi, L. S. Furman, 356 East 12th Street, New York City.

F. G. Lasher & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $75,000. Chemicals, colors, dyes and paints. F. W. Parker, C. Dosher, F. G. Lasher, 104 Grove Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Williams & Crowell Color Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital $100,000. Manufacture pharmaceutical preparations, drugs, dyestuffs, etc. W. F. McDermott, G. A. Reiss, 165 Broadway, and T. M. McDermott, 25 Dey Street, New York City.

Barnes Chemical Co., Paterson, N. J., capital $25,000. J. W. Laffey, H. J. Laffey and L. E. Laffey, all of Paterson, N. J.

Speer's Pharmacy, West Palm Beach, Fla., capital $25,000. Wholesale and retail drug business. C. C. Speer, H. K. Jackson and F. M. Appleyard.

Essentials Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, capital $10,000. Drug, chemicals, cotton and woolens. H. Benoit, B. Siegel, J. L. Goodman, 601 East 107th Street, New York City.

Mohican Color Co., Manhattan, capital $200,000. Pharmaceutical preparations. W. V. Cover, P. J. Reddy, P. M. Kelly, 522 West 123rd Street, New York City.

The Hough Avenue Drug Company, Cleveland, O., capital $10,000. N. D. Davis, Edward Fidelholtz, James Turkenkopf, H. H. Kraus and Julius Bloomberg.

The Inyo Chemical Company, Reno, Nev., capital $1,000,000. Henry Walter Carr, of Saginaw, Mich., J. N. Morris and W. M. Gardiner.

Allied Chemical Exchange, Manhattan, capital $6,000. A. S. Albert B. Cohen, E. A. Mattans, 611 West 113th Street, New York City.

Dissolutions.—Greenport Drug Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. General Chemical Company, Manhattan. Lutz Chemical Company, Manhattan.

Capital Increases—J. L. Hopkins & Co., Manhattan, from $100,000 to $300,000.

Authorizations—Atlas Fur Dyeing and Dressing Co., New Jersey. Capital, $100,000. Representative, W. B. Fenning, Middletown, N. Y.

CHEMICALS AND COCOA BEANS AT AUCTION

At the auction sale held Thursday, January 10, in the rooms of Burling & Dole, auctioneers, 7 and 9 Green street, the follcwing purchasers were the most interesting to the drug trade:

Fifty barrels of yellow prussiate of soda comprising 9,469 pounds to John C. Wiarda & Co., of Brooklyn, at 33 cents a pound.

Fifty-five bags of Cocoa beans amounting to 6,309 pounds to L. C. Pontez, at 8 and 8¼ cents a pound.

Fifty-three bags of Cocoa beans amounting to 6,448 pounds to K. F Griffith & Co., at 8 cents a pound.

Seven drums of Soda Ash, comprising 2,300 pounds to John C. Wiarda & Co., at 1⅝ cents a pound.

Want Ads

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PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

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DEMAND FOR BLEACHING MATERIALS

Effect of the War on Production—Dominating Position of German Product in Textile World—United States Now Independent

Bleaching materials, which are all-important to the textile trade, form the subject of an article issued by the National City Bank of New York, in which the following facts concerning the world's production are given.

Another group of heavy chemicals upon which the war has had a considerable effect is that of the various bleaching materials. The world's production of bleaching powder is estimated at 500,000 tons a year. It was obtained chiefly from England and Germany. England, besides producing very large quantities for her own industries, exported in 1913 some 36,319 tons of this material, of which 27,362 came to the United States. England also supplied the distant markets such as India, China, South America and numerous other countries. In most of the world markets, however, especially in Europe, the German product had attained a dominating position.

The war, of course, completely removed German bleaches from the market, and also considerably cut down British exports, owing to domestic scarcity. In their place American and Japanese bleaching powders have appeared. The electrolysis of common salt in the United States has been largely instrumental in increasing the supply. Demands poured in from foreign buyers, and the United States has become an important exporter of this product. Japan, who in 1913 exported only 635 tons, last year exported 3,382 tons and is also becoming a factor in the international markets.

The return of peace will find the United States, formerly the principal buyer of bleaches, quite self-supporting. It is a question, however, whether the American product will be able to compete abroad with the cheap British and German product.

The consumption of bleaching powder during the past few years has been affected by the extended use of liquid chlorine, which was formerly produced only in Europe, chiefly in Germany, but which is now manufactured here in large quantities and finds an extensive use in reclaiming scrap metal, as well as in bleaching. Sodium peroxide, also much in demand as a bleach, is now made at Niagara Falls, replacing the European imports.

Caustic Soda, which is produced at the same time with chlorine in certain processes and is used in any number of industries, soap making, the manufacture of paper pulp, the mercerizing of cotton, the purification of mineral oils, etc., was before the war chiefly obtained from England. Germany specialized more in caustic potash and did not compete directly. The war has cut down British exports from 75,000 tons to a very small figure, and as in other lines the United States and Japan have partly taken the place.

The impossibility of obtaining soda in the usual markets has caused a foreign demand here that has taken up all that the producers could spare. As elsewhere considerable quantities have been held by speculators. Japan since the war has also been one of our largest buyers, but has recently established plants with the intention of supplying herself. As a result it appears that the British market after the war will be seriously curtailed.

A similar situation exists in the case of the carbonates and soda ash. England is normally the chief factor in the world markets, exporting some 200,000 tons a year. British exports have kept up well since the war began, but nevertheless the United States has found it profitable to export these products where they were imported before the war.

In the cyanides, essential to metallurgy, and the chromates and sulphates (saltcake), Germany formerly controlled the market, England being second. The United States was a large buyer of cyanide, but recently the Niagara Falls works have produced large quantities.

DR. SCHWEITZER MEMORIAL NOT HELD

The proposed meeting in honor of the memory of the late Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, announced for Tuesday, Jan. 15th, at the Chemists' Club, was emphatically forbidden by the board of trustees of that organization and called off at the last minute.

Dr. Hugo Liebler, a well known New York chemist and close friend of Dr. Schweitzer, was the leader in the movement to hold the memorial gathering. Some weeks ago he called a meeting of the friends of Dr. Schweitzer at a downtown restaurant and the general plans were formulated. A committee was appointed and among the names were included those of Professor Charles F. Chandler, of Columbia University, and Dr. Bernard C. Hesse, of the General Chemical Company. Both, upon discovering that they had been selected for the committee, not only declined to serve, but protested to the trustees of the Chemists' Club against the holding of the proposed meeting.

In spite of the fact that the meeting had been called off, trade papers published the notice and Tuesday evening saw about fifty persons trying to gain entrance to the club to attend the meeting. Dr. T. R. Duggan, chairman of the House Committee, was selected to inform all arrivals that the memorial was not to be held at that time or any other. He performed his task extremely well.

LICENSE TO SHIP TO SWITZERLAND

The War Trade Board announces that a trade agreement has been drawn up between the War Trade Board and the Swiss Government, covering the issuance of licenses for shipments to Switzerland, and announces the following rules and regulations, effective immediately, in connection therewith:

Applicants must first procure an S. S. S. permit and show the number of same on their application. Applications should be sent by the applicants to the Legation of Switzerland, 2013 Hillyer Place, Washington, D. C., who will check up the S. S. S. permit number with their records; and upon their endorsing the application it will be forwarded by the Legation of Switzerland to the War Trade Board.

Licenses when granted by the War Trade Board will be sent to the Legation of Switzerland, who will in turn notify the applicant and ultimately deliver the license to him. Should applications be refused by the War Trade Board, the Swiss Legation and the applicant will both be notified.

Licenses will not be given to the applicant until there is definite information lodged with the Swiss consul in New York or with the Swiss Legation in Washington as to the steamer on which the commodities are to go forward.

NAMES REMOVED FROM ENEMY LIST

The War Trade Board announces that the following concerns have been removed from the Enemy Trading List: H. J. C. Henriquez, Manhu, Panama; Lehmer & Disbron, Mexico City, Mexico; H. F. Schlattman, Mexico City, Mexico; Bouligny & Schmidt Suers, Mexico City, Mexico; M. Mollard, Bolivia; Bubard & Bourlon, Mexico City Mexico; Bouligny & Schmidt Suers, Mexico City, Mexico; Fernando Gaismon, Mexico City, Mexico; Manuel Levy, Mexico City, Mexico; Harr & Chaperlner, Mexico City, Mexico; Bannister, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Dubernard (Tailer), Mexico City, Mexico; Ebard & Cia. Mexico City, Mexico; J. G. Masson, Mexico City, Mexico; Hnos Zaldo, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Marimbo & Bacellur, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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